

# Currents

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*Megwa Ezhiweback*



*Bashkakodini-Giizis (Freezing Moon)*  
November 2008 Vol. 5 Issue 11



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## Membership Meeting Fall '08



The Fall Membership Meeting of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians was held in late September at the Event Center. Almost 400 Tribal members along with their families attended the meeting. At this meeting, new Tribal ID Cards were distributed and presentations were made concerning tribal enterprises. Tribal departments also had booths about each of their groups activities. See the full story starting on page 12

## '08 'Nme Release at Rainbow Bend

The LRBOI Natural Resources Department held their fall release of the 'Nme (Sturgeon) in the Manistee River in September. A group of over 150 individuals from around the region attended and joined tribal members in celebrating the return of this important species to Manistee. See the full story on page 27



## LRBOI Kids and the Inland Seas



Several government departments worked to coordinate a special cruise on the Inland Seas for tribal students to help introduce them to an interesting aspect of science on the deck of a sailing ship. See page 28 for full details

## Durant Roll III

The third installment of the Durant Roll articles is printed in this issue of the Currents beginning on page 14. This in depth study of the important registry documents presents a factual look at the Durant Roll which is so important to our membership in the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians.



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Aanii,

It is October 4th, and it has been a week since the Fall Membership Meeting was held at the Little River Casino.

The Friday night Ogema's Meet and Greet had approximately 30-40 people in attendance. The Saturday Membership meeting had about 350 members plus spouses and children.

I want to say thank you to all the people who help keep these meetings organized

and running smoothly; the list is long and includes both casino and government employees working together.

The Muskegon Project is moving forward on schedule at this time. The C-Store/gas station is a profitable enterprise turning in some good numbers for a new business. The House of Flavors which was losing money last year at this time, is now turning a profit as well.

Also, we recently retrieved approximately \$20,000 in computer and call center equipment from a Detroit warehouse where it was being stored. In April, I asked our Public Safety Department to do an investigation on our Native Call Center which resulted in us retrieving some of our equipment.

Time clocks have now been installed for government employees, however, it will take a couple of months to get the new system up and running and staff trained on how to use the program which is set up on our current computer system.

Finally, I will once again try to update the Ogema's link on the LR-BOI website on a regular basis with current information. Until the next time, enjoy the Fall weather.

REMEBER- "Some people will believe anything, if it is whispered."



## *LRBOI completes NIMSCAST!*

The Tribal Emergency Management Committee finished their 2008 compliance requirements for FEMA/DHS this last month. The extensive document has to be filed every year. It represents an annual review of the preparedness of the tribe to be part of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). By MOA's (agreements) with the state of Michigan and others, we are part of a complex organization of people and assets that are used in times of disaster and incident.

The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians is in Michigan Region 7 with ties in 18 counties and three tribes into a regional emergency management group. We all come to the aid of others in our region when and if we are needed.

## *Attention all Tribal Members*

If you are interested in joining any of the following Commissions or Committees please submit a letter of interest to the Ogema's office with a copy going to the Tribal Council.

2 seats – Commerce Commission  
 2 seats – Gaming Commission  
 1 seat – Health Commission  
 2 seats – Binojeeuk

## *Government Closes for the following Holidays*

- \*New Years Day
- \*Treaty Recognition Day
- \*Memorial Day
- \*Independence Day
- \*Labor Day
- \*Reaffirmation Day (September 21<sup>st</sup>)
- \*Veteran's Day
- \*Thanksgiving Day
- \*Friday after Thanksgiving Day
- \*Christmas Eve Day (Half Day)
- \*Christmas Day



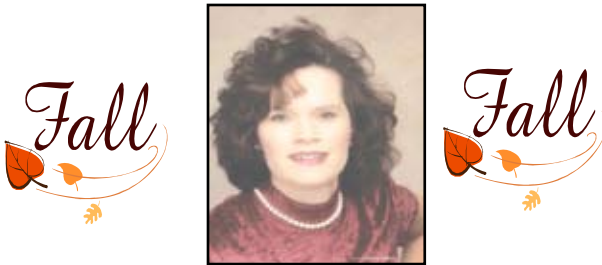
Some areas of the government will be continue to be available on these holidays, such as Public Safety. Currents will inform you of any scheduled closings of the Government facilities. It's always a good idea to call first if you are not sure.

Just use the toll-free number of 888.723.8288.

# Council News

P. 3

## NEWS FROM THE DESK OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL RECORDER FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTMEBER-2008



Tribal Council Recorder  
Kimberly Alexander

Weekly listing of work sessions are held by Tribal Council for the Tribal Council agenda, the purpose is to work out issues prior to being voted on at the Tribal Council Meeting on Wednesdays. All Work sessions are open to tribal members. Work Shops are listed below on the calendar for the month of June. The Tribal Council may be contacted by office phone, e-mail, fax or postal mail using the following information.

Main Office Number (231) 398-6845 or Toll Free 1-888-723-8288

Fax Number - (231) 398-0674-Office address: 375 River Street, Manistee, Michigan 49660.

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**Natural Resource Commission Liason**

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**Housing Commission Liason**

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**NIGA (National Indian Gaming Assoc) Alternate**

**Robert Whiteloon – [rwhiteloon@lrboi.com](mailto:rwhiteloon@lrboi.com)**

**231-398-6807**

**Health Commission Liason, NIGA (National Indian Gaming Assoc) Alternate, and NCAI (National Congress American Indians).**

**Agenda Review:** Is the Monday before a scheduled tribal council meeting which is scheduled at 1:15 P.M. All regular scheduled Tribal Council meetings shall be held at the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians dome room @ 375 River Street, Manistee Michigan.

**New Schedule:** Wed – October 15  
Wed- October 20

Wed- November 12  
Wed – November 26

December- 10  
December- 17

Our Tribal Council Meeting was schedule for August 20th but due to not having the right Quorum for the 9-County service area we have now rescheduled the meeting for August 27th, @ 10:00 in the Dome Room at 375 River Street.

Here is some feedback and suggestions that a few members emailed me about changes to the constitution:

**#1 Dear Ms. Alexander:** have reviewed the proposed constitutional changes from the Tribal Council published in September Currents (received on September 4), and I have many concerns. My main concern is the proposed constitution gives the legislative and the executive functions to the Tribal Council, and removes the office of Omega from existence in the Tribe. I know that there have been issues between the Council and all of the Omegas regarding your respective responsibilities. Vesting all of the responsibilities into one body is NOT the way to solve this problem, it is a recipe for disaster. We need the separation of powers to remain in our constitution. Having checks and balances of power is the foundation of good government. Without it, this document should not go any further. The proper way to deal with the issue is to clearly define the duties of the Council and the Ogema in the constitution. This proposed draft gives too much responsibilities to one group of people: to adopt, enforce and execute the laws, to establish the budget, to set their pay levels, to appoint the election board, to remove people from office, just to name a few. Also, the proposed constitution does not fix any of the other issues members have identified.

1. It eliminates the breakdown of the 9 county members and the at-large members, but it requires anyone running for council to live within 100 miles from Manistee. That would still leave a large portion of our tribe members living in Michigan, not to mention those living in Wisconsin, without representation. That is still not right.

2. Information sharing will be even more restricted. Article III, section 2 states that review of tribal council minutes, tribal budgets and reports must be done at tribal governmental offices during office hours. This doesn't help those of us who don't live in Manistee.

3. The quorum issue was not changed at all. Members need the ability to vote on issues affecting the tribe, so the quorum requirement needs to be changed to be more reasonable.

Also in that issue of the Currents, There was a list of proposed changes from the Ogema’s office. I would like to see these changes developed because I think they would help address some of the tribes issues and help get more of the membership involved in the decision making process.

I would like to note that I received my copy of Currents on September 4. I believe that a separate mailing should have been done for something this important.

I am against this draft constitution. There needs to be much more discuss on the issues and more tribal member involvement.

#2: Ms. Alexander:I must say first and foremost that I once again only had the weekend to review the proposed changes by tribal council as I didn’t receive my Currents until Friday 9/5/08 after work and you wanted comments by Monday 9/8/08. I tried to get through the document as best as I could this weekend and have a few comments or concerns.

My first comment is that I am amazed that council seriously thinks that this tribe would want or approve of giving both legislative and executive powers to one branch of our government. While some members may not like or agree with all viewpoints of our Ogema, we still believe in the position of Ogema as well as three separate and distinct branches of government. This is the most basic principles to be applied to any government body to be sure that there are always checks and balances in place to protect those people that the government is elected to serve. It is my belief that this tribe would never vote for terminating the position of Tribal Ogema.

My next concern is regarding the Judiciary section where Council wants each of the three Judges to have not only a law degree but also a certain number of years of practical experience as well as tribal law experience within those years of service. Those facts alone seem to state that Council truly does not want tribal members to serve as judges to our own tribal members.

On the positive side I do agree with the termination of the nine-county barrier when it comes to those serving on Tribal Council. As most of our tribal members now live outside the nine counties it only makes sense to let all members vote on all seats. Reducing the number of seats on council could work as well but I do believe we need to think on this and have a little more discussion.

One item that I feel needs to be added to the constitution is that along with the mandatory attendance of at least one Tribal Council meeting per month it should be mandatory that Council attends each of our Membership meetings in the spring and the fall. Also, if a member is willing to attend these meetings and represent our tribal members I don’t feel that we should make it mandatory to live within a 100 miles to be eligible to serve on Council. Instead make it a mandatory attendance and if the council member misses more than two or three mandatory meetings they are removed from Council. If the tribal member is willing to spend there own money to get to/from meetings just so that they can represent our tribe in a positive capacity, we should not stop them from serving.

As I am currently at work I need to stop writing now and will forward and further comments as I am able. I appreciate you taking the time to read and forward these comments on to the appropriate people. I look forward to our meeting on the 27th and hope that all of Council will be in attendance so that we can have some more items discussed.

These are the only ones that I have received from the membership at this time.

I also want to say that our prayers are with Joe Kelsey’s family as he passed away later in the day of August 19th. Joe Kelsey has served on the Elders Committee, Enrollment Committee, and the Gaming Commission for quite sometime.



Workshops that Tribal Council did have for the month of August and September:

- ☐ Utility Water /Sewer rate: This discussion was with the Utility Department Director on Water and Sewer rates.
- ☐ Agenda Review: Going over agenda items for Wednesday’s Tribal Council Meeting.
- ☐ Budget Process for Tribal Government 2009: Meeting with the Comptroller General about a fair process to follow for the Directors and Casino Directors.
- ☐ Housing Department: Recommendations from the Housing Commission for the new Community Center to give to the Architects.
- ☐ Durant Roll: Discussion about the Red and Blue Checkmarks on the Durant Roll.
- ☐ Progressive A&E Architects: Discuss with them about changes to the Community Center.
- ☐ Road Trip to the new Race Track: Toured the new purchase of the Great Lakes Downs.
- ☐ Agenda Review: Going over agenda items for Wednesday’s Tribal Council Meeting.
- ☐ East Lake Communication: Met with MIS director about purchasing additional equipment to run the Natural Resource Department Computers.
- ☐ Casino Budget: Talked with Comptroller General about what the Casino is purposing for 2009 budget year.

- ☐ Commerce Commission: Purposing their Plans and goals to Tribal Council.
- ☐ Casino Budget: Met with CFO, Budget Manager, Comptroller General, Ogema, and Tral Attorneys on what the proposal is for the 2009 Budget for the Casino.
- ☐ Tribal Court Ruling Tribal Council vs/ Chapman: Outcome of what the Judge ruled on.
- ☐ Master agreement w/ Muschigan Construction: To have our Tribal owned construction company do construction work without any bidding to happen.
- ☐ Environmental Analysis taken from bank building: To do an Environmental testing in the bank building.
- ☐ Elders Meal: Grant to help make meals for Elders in the 9-county area.
- ☐ Community Center: Architects and the Director of the housing department met with council to talk about the initial building.
- ☐ Merit Increase: Merit increase for all Government employees.
- ☐ Atwill Hicks: Company to help with the casino in Muskegon
- ☐ Enrollment Audit: Discussion of the completed Enrollment Audit.
- ☐ Commerce Commission: Met with them to discuss their goals.
- ☐ Gaming Audit: Met with the gaming department on the completed audit that was done on the casino.
- ☐ Madigan/Pingatore Insurance: Property Insurance was discussed for the casino and Government side and the process.
- ☐ Budget: Met with the comptroller general on what is the next step for completing the 2009 budget for the casino and Government side.
- ☐ Gaming Commission: Met with them about the recent filing of a lawsuit brought forward by the past enterprise attorney.
- ☐ \Sovereign Immunity Ordinance; Met with the tribal attorney about changes.
- ☐ Litigation Oversight Ordinance; Met with the tribal attorney about changes.
- ☐ Tribal Ordinance Enforcement 2005: Met with the tribal attorney about changes.
- ☐ Succession of Constitutional Office: Met with the tribal attorney about changes.
- ☐ R. Clark Associates: They will be doing the roads inventory on the reservation.
- ☐ Eliminating the Members Legal Asst position for 2009 Budget: Met with the director of that department to discuss with coucil how important this position is to the membership. (It was purposed to eliminate from the Omega's budget for 2009).
- ☐ Labor Negotiations: Discussion with tribal attorneys.
- ☐ Anthony Patty: Lawsuit discussion.
- ☐ Muchmore/ Harrington/Smalley: Our lobbyist from Lansing.

## Peace Pole in Manistee

In an interesting bit of timing, the Manistee Area Peace Group dedicated a Peace Pole in Marina Park on Reaffirmation Day for the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians. This day, the 21<sup>st</sup> of September, was chosen because it is United Nations World Peace Day.

The Manistee Peace Pole is significant to the tribe because the pole uses four languages to address its mission of Peace, each of them being significant for their playing of roles in the life of the area...Anishinaabemowin, English, Polish and Spanish.

Former Ogema Jonnie "Jay" Sam attended the ceremony and spoke about the Anishinaabek history in the area.



The Peace Pole Project was started by the World Peace Society, a non-profit member supported, non-sectarian organization "dedicated to uniting people across the world through the universal saying: May peace prevail on Earth."

Founded in Japan in 1955 by Masahisa Goi, the World Peace Society has its world headquarters in New York and is recognized as a non-governmental organization with the Department of Public Information at the United Nations.

# Native American Indian/Alaskan Native Month

P. 6

## *The Creation of National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month*

A Brief History\*Source: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

What began at the turn of the century as an effort to gain a day of recognition for the significant contributions the First Americans made to the establishment and growth of the United States has resulted in the month of November being designated for that purpose.

**Early Proponents** - One of the early proponents of an American Indian Day was Dr. Arthur C. Parker, a Seneca Indian who was the Director of the Museum of Arts and Science in Rochester, New York. He persuaded the Boy Scouts of America to set aside a day for the "First Americans," and for three years the Scouts adopted such a day. In 1915, at the annual Congress of the American Indian Association meeting in Lawrence, Kansas, a plan celebrating American Indian Day was formally approved. The Association directed its president, Rev. Sherman Coolidge, an Arapahoe, to call upon the country to set aside a day of recognition. Rev. Coolidge issued a proclamation on September 28, 1915, which declared the second Saturday of May as American Indian Day and contained the first formal appeal for recognition of American Indians as citizens. The year before this proclamation was issued, Red Fox James, a Blackfeet Indian, rode horseback from state to state, seeking approval for a day to honor American Indians. On December 14, 1915, Red Fox James presented the endorsements of 24 state governments to the White House. There is no record, however, of such a national day being proclaimed.

**State Celebrations** - The first American Indian Day to be celebrated in a state was declared on the second Saturday in May 1916 by the governor of New York. Several states celebrate the fourth Friday in September. In Illinois, for example, legislators enacted such a day in 1919. Presently, several states have designated Columbus Day as Native American Day, but it continues to be a day we observe without any legal recognition as a national holiday.

**Heritage Months**- In 1990 President George Bush approved a joint resolution designating November 1990 as "National American Indian Heritage Month." Similar proclamations have been issued each year since 1994.

National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month is celebrated to recognize the intertribal cultures and to educate the public about the heritage, history, art, and traditions of the American Indian and Alaska Native people. The Creation of National American Indian & Alaska Native Heritage Month A Brief History Source: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

### *Odawa Creation Story*

In the beginning, Gizhemanidoo created the universe as we know it today. He created Grandfather Sun and Grandmother Moon, Mother Earth and Father Sky. And on the earth he created all things, living and nonliving. He created life in the earth, on the earth, in the sky and in the water. He created the plants, rivers, four-legged and winged creatures, and the swimmers. After this was done, he created one of the greatest mysteries of all – the four seasons – to bring harmony and balance to all.

After all creation was complete, he created man. After he created the first Anishinaabe, he came to him in a dream and instructed him that he was to name all things in the language that he gave him, Anishinaabemowin. So the first man went about on his journey and named all things he saw – all the animals, insects, birds and fish – however long this took. Afterward, he spoke to the Creator Gizhemanidoo in his dream and said, "I have finished what you have told me to do." Then the Creator Gizhemanidoo spoke back to him and said, "Yes, you have indeed done so, and now it is time for me to give you your name. Your name shall be Nanabozho, and whenever your people meet and greet one another, they will say a part of your name. That is why whenever the Anishinaabe people greet one another, they say the word Bozhoo.

Our creation story tells us that we originally migrated to the Great Lakes region from the East Coast. There are many settlements of our original homes that still exist to this day, like Manitoulin Island, the Island of the Great Spirit.

We have always been a nation, and we knew one another as the Anishinaabek. It was not until the French and European settlers arrived on this part of the continent that we became known as the tribes now called Ojibwe, Odawa and Bodwe'aadamiinh. I heard an elder speak about this in his teachings. He said that the Mackinaw-St. Ignace area was a huge community at one time. One day, the young hunters brought news that they had met a people who were not of our culture and language and that they were moving in this direction. Sure enough, the day arrived when a ship brought people. These people knew very little of our culture and language. They asked if they could meet with the elders, and so the meeting began. Shortly after the meeting began, a group of men got up and left. The settlers asked, "What are they doing?" although they thought they were asking, "Who are they?" So we told them what they were doing. They were going to build lodges: the Ojibwek. The meeting went on and another group of men got up and left, and again the same question was asked. We told them they were going to trade: the Odawak. Now remember, they could not speak our language very well, nor did we understand their language very well. After the meeting ended, the settlers saw young men picking up firewood and putting wood in the fire. The same question was asked, and we answered that they were the fire keepers: the Bodwe'aadamiinhk. History moves on a few hundred years, and now we find out in the history books that the native people of the Great Lakes area are known as the Chippewa, the Ottawa and the Pottawattamii.

## The Computer Mountain



Between the needs of the tribal government and the needs of our students and elders, the tribal IT department handles a lot of computers! In mid-September, a number of computers came in and the IT staff had a 'mountain' of computer boxes to organize and get ready for distribution.

In today's computer age, having the proper equipment and software ensures that our people, young and old, can be connected and take advantage of all of the benefits to our connected world.

Thanks to the IT department under Director George LeVasseur for keeping us running smoothly!



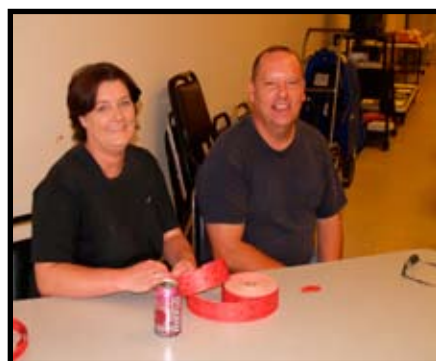
## Employee Luncheon

The September Employee Luncheon had a different format this month as Ogema Larry Romanelli used the first half hour to bring the employees up to speed on some changes at the tribe.

One of the areas discussed was that by working with the IT Department, the tribal government will be instituting new 'Time clocks' for the employees that are based on the intranet. Before long, employees will be able to just sign-in for the day on their computers and thus avoid having to do paper timesheets in the future. This will give better accountability for the tribe and also help our 'green' footprint by avoiding the use of paper reporting.

The Ogema also gave a presentation on the status of the Muskegon project. Many employees had been wondering about the development and the Ogema gave them details on the land and the potential as well as the benefits to the tribe.

This meeting format has been changed so that every month, employees will receive updates of interest on the tribe.



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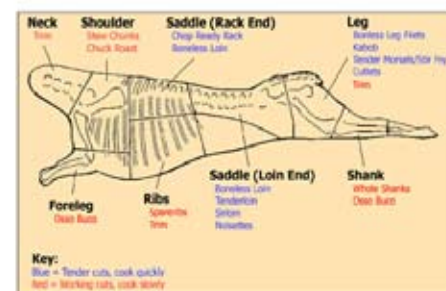
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## *Family Services Prepares For October Campaign To Prevent Family Violence*



"The forensic interviewing workshop explained how important one's choice of words are when asking questions of a child," said Anderson. "The worker also must be knowledgeable about child development," she added. In addition to working directly with clients and their families, Anderson and Pike are putting together a Paint the Town Purple family violence awareness campaign and a "Take Back the Night" walk. Purple is the symbolic color of Domestic Violence Awareness. The conference came at the perfect time to help us with our awareness campaign because October is Family Violence Prevention month," said Pike.

The Great Lakes U.S. Attorney's Offices of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin in conjunction with the U.S. Department of the Interior/BIA; the U.S. Department of Justice/Office of Victims of Crimes and the Executive Office for the United States Attorneys sponsored the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Great Lakes Native American Conference at the Little River Casino Resort last month.

This conference brought together those who fight for our citizens rights in many areas. Those attending included LRBOI Family Services personnel, LRBOI Tribal Police, other Law Enforcement, tribal leaders and court personnel,

school representatives, probation officers, judges, medical professionals and more. All came to learn more about the problems, actions and possible solutions to the problems. Some of the speakers included: Dr. Loraine Chase, a Victim-Witness Specialist talking about the impact of trauma on each person and how service providers can more effectively assist crime victims. Roi Holt, Victim Assistance Program Coordinator from the US Department of the Interior discussed the gap in services for victims in Indian Country and the needs of victims of crime.

Also presenting were Nichole Matthews and Christine Stark from the Minnesota Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition who provided some overviews of prostitution and trafficking and shared insights into what next steps can be taken with this issue. Frances S. Waters, a clinical social worker who specialized in the field of child abuse talked about interviewing and evaluating children to give child protection professionals a grounding in the psychological impact of abuse.

Workshops were held at the casino for the 200+ attendees in Exploitation of Children by use of the Internet; Adult Sexual Assault in Indian Country, Drug Endangered Children, Victim Assistance in Indian Country and much more.

Family Service Department staff members were among those who recently gathered around the circle to bring hope and healing to those who suffer the trauma of family violence in their lives. Case Manager Denise Anderson, who along with Case Manager Jaime Pike, form the team that spearheads the Family Violence awareness and prevention program for Family Services said the three-day workshop entitled "Circle of Hope, Circle of Healing" held Sept. 16-18 at the casino provided a wealth of information.

## *Casino Charity Golf Outing brings in \$33,315*

The 9<sup>th</sup> annual Little River Casino Resort Charity Golf Outing organizers have presented \$33,315 in donations to three local Manistee Area Charities for 2008.



community support. The charity outing this year was for anyone who wished to donate to three worthy non-profit organizations that benefit the Manistee area.

Special Olympics Area 24 provides participation in many sporting events for physically and mentally challenged people in Manistee, Mason, and Lake Counties.

Circle Rocking "S" Children's Farm provides hands on animal therapy for physically and mentally challenged folks in Manistee & Mason Counties. They will use the money they receive to make much needed repairs to their barn.



Manistee County Family Advocates will use the funds to establish a Child Advocacy Center which will provide supervised visitation, enhanced parenting, and child advocacy.



In check ceremonies held at the Winter Garden, Casino Resort General Manager Michael Garrow presented individual checks to the non-profit organizations with \$5,000 for Special Olympics Area 24; \$6,500 for Circle Rocking "S" Children's Farm, and \$21,815 for the Manistee County Family Advocates. Garrow spoke to the assembled group and talked about how important he felt that their work was to the local community and how pleased he was that the Casino Resort could help support their activities.

The golf event, held at the beautiful Manistee National Golf and Resort took place on Friday, July 18, 2008 and drew 132 golfers for a day of sun, fun and

In 1999, The Little River Casino Resort (LRCR) Charity Golf Outing was established as a way to give back to the community. To date, more than \$320,000 has been raised for various charitable organizations that serve the Manistee area.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs for the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians at 375 River Street, Manistee, MI 49660. Office phone 231.723.8288. E-mail to [gzarining@lrboi.com](mailto:gzarining@lrboi.com)

## What Does Reaffirmation Day Mean to Me?

Seems like a fairly simple question. First I must say that for me the key is **Reaffirmation** and not recognition. Recognition is identification that you have tribal status here in the US of A. **Reaffirmation** is a statement that you have always been a "Tribe". It means we as a people pre-dates the treaties and even the USA. Everyone should have the chance to read P.L. 103-324 and its legislative history. It is both an acknowledgement of the mistakes made by the USA (and thus others) and an acknowledgement of our long history. September 21, 1994 is not the day we became a tribe, it is the day that the Federal Government said: "Sorry, our bad – we really missed it in your case. Let's fix that mistake." (Okay, they didn't say it that way but that's the gist of it.)

So what does it mean to me, Reaffirmation - it means that we of the Gaaching Zibii Daawaa Anishinaabek can thank K'chiAnishinaabek for all their efforts to keep our unique status through the years, for their fights and struggles. They can be at peace. It means that those that follow will not have to fight the fight to regain our proper place in the world.

It means everyone now knows what we always knew.

By Jam Sam



As one M and M said to other when they saw Santa Claus in the commercial just before they both faint..."you do exist"

Dan Shepard

## TPD, Britt and Two Sheriffs



In July of this year, a serious incident took place that affected Mason and Oceana Counties to the South of Manistee. A homicide/suicide situation occurred and the call went out for help to surrounding departments to assist in bringing this sad situation to a conclusion.

The Little River Band of

Ottawa Indians Tribal Police, who have a good professional relationship with the departments in both counties immediately responded. A number of our officers, along with Director Joseph LaPorte and Officer Craig Mayo and his dog Britt were part of our response team.

Recently, the Office of Public Affairs received letters from both Sheriff's thanking LRBOI for their help. Sheriff Laude Hartrum from Mason County said in part, "I wanted to make sure to thank you and your department for your assistance to us during our last SERT callout." SERT is a team for cooperative effort between different agencies.

Sheriff Hartrum continued, "Your quick response was greatly appreciated. Officer Mayo and his partner Britt did a great job and were very professional. The fact that you (Director LaPorte) personally responded to our request shows me how dedicated you truly are to your profession." He continues, "I should warn you, now that we know what Officer Mayo and Britt are capable of we will be calling you again when the need arises."

Hartrum concluded, "Once again, on behalf of the citizens of Mason County, thank you for the support you lent us and the cooperation that your officers always exhibit."

Sheriff Kenneth M. Prince of Oceana County added, "Your willingness to assist by providing personnel and equipment demonstrates a spirit of cooperation for which I am very grateful. Should you ever require the help of the Oceana County Sheriff's Office, please call at any time."

Both Oceana and Mason Counties are within the 9 county tribal responsibility area.

## Emergency Planning Update

What happens if there is a fire, a domestic dispute, a violent windstorm or some other disaster or incident? Hopefully pre-planning has been done to help you, your family and your business to respond properly. The Tribal Emergency Planning Committee (TEPC) this last month unveiled their new base plan for tribal facilities at a training session in the Bank Building in Manistee.

For the last 3+ years, two groups of employees have been working towards improving the Emergency Planning at tribal facilities. The two groups, TEPC and the Building Security Group merged last year and have since made some marked progress in securing our facilities and personnel. This was highlighted this month when the Building Security Plan for the LRBOI Bank Building was unveiled.

25 employees (from the bank building) gathered for training in the plan which was presented by a consultant team from Region 7 of the Michigan Emergency planning community. Dick Catton, a long-time respected emergency planner and the former Manistee County Emergency Management Coordinator, Ken Hilliard worked with members of the tribal TEPC to create an effective, compliant plan. Their work was funded through a grant.

At the training, it was explained that all emergency plans are works in progress and that they are always being updated as personnel, facilities and conditions change. The trainers then went through step-by-step plans on what employees should do in different circumstances.

The remaining employees will also be going through the training and then some exercises will be conducted to 'practice' response. This practice is necessary so that people learn to respond quickly and according to plan.

The Bank Building Plan provides a template for response that will be designed over the next year for all government buildings and areas of responsibility. The template is one that mirrors the plans used by other government facilities in the region. Having similar plans allows emergency responders to react more quickly in times of need.

The TEPC is made up of government employees from the Executive Branch with backgrounds and interest in the military, law enforcement and emergency management. Two Council members, Loretta Beccaria and Robert Hardenburgh also participate as liaisons to the TEPC.



## Little River Band of Ottawa Indians

### Natural Resource Commission

#### Camping Regulations

#### Section 1. Commission Title; Authority

1.01 Title. This entity shall be known as the “Little River Band of Ottawa Indians Natural Resource Commission,” and may be referred to by the short title of “Natural Resource Commission.” The official office and mailing address of the Commission is:

375 River Street  
Manistee, MI 49660

1.02. Authority. The Natural Resource Commission was created by:

- a. Authority delegated in Article 4 of the Natural Resource Commission Ordinance, Ordinance #03-500-01 and renamed # 06-500-01 as adopted by Tribal Council.

1.03 Severability. If a Court of competent jurisdiction adjudges any section, provision, or portion of this Regulation unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this Regulation shall not be affected thereby.

#### Section 2. Definitions

1. CAMPING. “Camping” means to erect a tent or shelter or use any motor vehicle for the purpose of overnight occupancy.
2. MEMBER. “Member” means any person whose name appears on the records of the 1836 treaty, as an enrolled member of the Tribe.
3. Trespass permit. Is a permit generated by the Natural Resource Department to “Non” Member, authorizing an activity by such on designated Tribal Properties.
4. Un-designated campsite. An unestablished campsite chosen by the member located upon Tribal lands that are open for such activity. These sites must conform with the regulations contained within this document.
5. Designated campsite. An established campsite with the location and boundaries of defined.
6. Closed Property. Properties generally open to Tribal members for specified activities. “Non” members need to be in possession a “trespass permit” to remain.
7. Tribal Property. Properties owned by the Tribe and/or held in trust for the Tribe by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

#### Section 3. Permits and Trespassing Permit

1. Camping permits are only made available to any Tribal Member of the 1836 Treaty unless lands are otherwise

deemed open by Tribal Council.

2. On closed Tribal properties, non-Tribal guest must be in possession of a current Tribal Trespass permit which is available from the Natural Resource Department.
3. Tribal members must be in possession of a Tribal ID Card and must also obtain a camping permit from the Natural Resource Department in order to camp on the available Tribal lands (contact the Natural Resource Department for a listing). Permits are available M-F during normal business hours or on weekends if prior arrangements have been made.
4. Camping permits shall only be issued up to 14 consecutive days for one location.
5. Tribal Camping Permits shall be nontransferable.
6. Camping Permits shall be displayed in a conspicuous manner on the campsite; ie: attached to tent, camper, tree, vehicle or camper windshield.

#### Section 4. Un-designated Camping Locations

1. Un-designated camping is only allowed on Tribal lands that are open to camping.
2. Check with the Natural Resource Department for information regarding available camping locations.
3. No more than 8 adults, or 12 person including children, may occupy a single campsite.
4. When you pick your camping location, make sure that it is:
  - a) On Tribal property
  - b) At least 200 feet from water and another campsite.
  - c) Not obstructing any roadway or trail.
  - d) In a location that does not require you to travel cross country through the woods in your vehicle.
  - e) Keep campsites small.
  - f) focus activity in areas where vegetation is minimal.

#### Section 5. Food Storage,

1. Protect wildlife and your food by storing rations and trash securely. If possible in a vehicle or a hard-sided foot locker.
2. Never store food in your tent or under tarps.

#### Section 6. Quiet Time and Disturbing the peace

1. Quiet time is from 10pm to 6am.
2. No person may: (a) Operate any device on Tribal properties in such a manner as to disturb the peace at any time or (b) Conduct himself in such a manner as to disturb the peace at any time.
3. No person may use threatening, abusive, boisterous, insulting or indecent language or make indecent gestures.
4. Generator use in campsites is permitted only during the hours; 7:00-9:00 am; 12 noon- 2:00 pm; and 5:00- 7:00 pm.

#### Section 7. Fires and Firewood

1. Only dead and downed wood may be harvested for firewood.
2. To minimize campfire hazards, be conscious of weather conditions, especially during windy times and when the lands are dry. Check with the Natural Resource Department or Public Safety for fire danger information and issued warnings. During times of issued “Red Flag Warnings” burning or open fires are prohibited.
3. Keep fires small!
4. No person may leave their campsite before extinguishing any campfire which they have built, lighted or maintained, nor may any person leave a campfire unattended. Unsupervised Children shall not be allowed to build or tend a fire.
5. Upon existence of extreme fire danger, the Natural Resource Department and/or the Forest Service may by posting notices prohibit smoking or fires in designated areas within the Reservation.
6. Avoid introducing or transporting non-native species. Help stop the spread of the emerald Ash Borer (EAB), do not move firewood.

#### Section 8. Pets

1. Pets must be controlled or on a leash at all times and are not allowed to roam freely.
2. No person while camping may keep a noisy, vicious, or dangerous animal or one which is disturbing to other persons on Tribal properties, or remain with the animal after he has been asked to leave by a Tribal Law Enforcement Officer.
3. No pet may be unattended.
4. Pet waste must be deposited into the pit toilet with the human waste or packed out.

## Section 9. Pit Toilets

1. Pit toilets should be constructed to be approximately 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep. Toilets shall be backfilled upon leaving campsite.
2. Deposit solid human and pet waste in pit toilets dug at least 200 feet from water, campsites, and trails.

## PROHIBITED

1. Altering natural wooded areas into a campsite is not allowed, i.e.: no cutting of trees; leveling dirt, digging holes, ect.
2. Construction of makeshift camp furniture or structures is prohibited.
3. Cutting of standing trees (dead or alive), shrubs and plants is prohibited and subject to fines and damage compensation.
4. Dumping of garbage or burning of rubbish is prohibited.
5. Do not use soap to wash yourself, clothing or dishes within 150 ft of any body of water. Only the use of Biodegradable soap is allowed.
6. No person may possess, discharge, set off or cause to be discharged in or into any portion of Tribal properties any firecrackers, torpedoes, rockets, fireworks, explosives, or other substance harmful to the life or safety of

any person.

Campers are required to leave the campsite area unspoiled for everyone to enjoy. You must "pack out" all that you "pack in"

## Gathering Grounds

### Section 1. Designated Camping

1. All sites contained within the Gathering Grounds are defined as "designated camping sites".
2. All the provisions, restrictions and exclusions contained within the "undesigned" camping section apply to "designated camping sites". The following sections are exceptions and/or additions and must be followed.

### Section 2. Permits and Trespassing Permits.

Camping permits are only made available to any Tribal Member of the 1836 Treaty. "Non" members are required to be in possession of a "trespass permit"; unless the camping is part of a approved event sanctioned by the Tribal Ogema and/or Tribal Council. ie: pow-wow, language camp.

### Section 3. Special Events

1. Special events are activities which are scheduled thru the Maintenance Department. They are supervised activities involving a greater number of participants or spectators; ie: Pow-wow and Language Camp.

2. Camping permits are required for these events and are available on a first come first serve basis. During times of Pow-wow and Language camp, a on-site registration process may be implemented
3. The Tribal Ogema and/or Tribal Council may approve and issue a special use permit for any special event when it is conducted.

## Section 4. Vehicle Speed Limit.

1. No person may drive a motorized vehicle within the Gathering Grounds at a speed greater than posted speed, having due regard for the traffic on and the surface and width of the road, and other conditions which affect driving.

## Additional Prohibited Activities on the Gathering Grounds

1. Dumping of garbage or burning of rubbish is prohibited. Garbage shall be deposited in the designated deposit site or dumpster if provided. Otherwise, pack out what you bring in.
2. Alcohol is not permitted on the Gathering Grounds.
3. During certain scheduled events, pets may be requested to be removed from defined areas or required to remain at vehicles and/or campsites.
4. Pit Toilets and burying of waste is prohibited.



Lt. Mike Hosh MSP

How do the various tribal, state and federal agencies communicate the status of disasters and incidents and how do they coordinate getting the word out about their needs as they cope with the incident? The answer, at least in the state of Michigan, is the E-Team.

E-Team is an internet-based system that allows for tracking and communication between agencies and groups responsible for handling incidents and disasters. This slick system, when used properly, ensures that assets (people and equipment) will get where they are needed, when they are needed and with guidance on what to do when they get there.

In mid-September, 7 members of the Tribal

## Tribe holds E-Team Training

Incident Command Structure were trained in being part of the Michigan E-Team during classes at the Dome Room in downtown Manistee. They were joined by 4 of their counterparts from the County including the Manistee County Sheriff's Office, Fire Departments and the 911 call center

Michigan State Police Lt. Michael Hosh, the Region 7 Director taught the class in the Dome Room. He led the attendees in an introduction to the system; getting logged into the system, how to fill out their profile information and how to navigate through the various parts of the system. They studied the various reporting steps and how to communicate to the various response agencies most effectively.

The recent (June) storm in Manistee illustrated just how critical this system is to successful operations. Since the County did not follow the steps of the Incident Command System fully, they almost missed out on receiving FEMA funds to help compensate for damages. Using the E-Team system would make sure that federal assistance money would be available.

Being part of the E-Team here in Michigan helps to ensure that there will be proper coordinated response when there are incidents and/or disasters in our tribal lands.

Another training session will be held in November to bring the rest of the tribal team into compliance with this level of training.



E-Team training



### Friday Meet-n-Greet

The meetings began on Friday evening when Ogema Romanelli held his regular meet-n-greet to give tribal members a chance to have discussions with the tribal leader. He presented various recaps of information; took questions from the floor and then showed a delightful video of some of our tribal member family outings long ago.



Saturday morning began the regular meeting with government departments setting up booths outside of the Three Fires Conference Center. The booths, which are a tradition with the Membership Meetings, are designed to give the departments an opportunity to present informational materials to the members. The information is about programs, projects and activities being conducted by the departments as part of their jobs and designated duties for the tribal government.

It was noted that the Domestic Violence booth, Tribal Health and the Tribal Historical Department were especially informative because the issues hit home with many in the 9 county and outlying areas.

At 10 a.m. the official meeting began with a very nice flag ceremony presented by the drum Swirling Wind and the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians Warriors Society, led by Elder Al Medacco. Approximately 360 tribal members (with their families) were in attendance for the meeting.

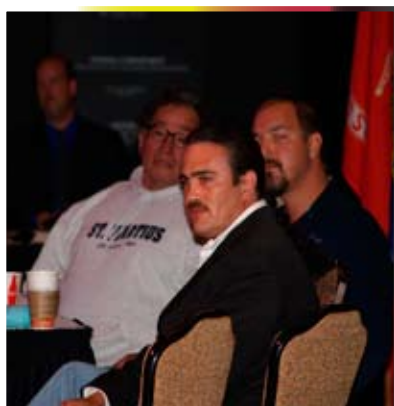
Ogema Romanelli started the meeting off with a presentation that included several of the department directors such as the new Chief Financial Officer Steve Wheeler and Director of Commerce Robert Memberto. Wheeler brought the members information on the financial state of the tribe. Memberto spoke of the various tribal enterprises and gave specifics on the successful positions of Muschigon Construction, The House of Flavors (which was losing money this time last year and is now making the tribe money) and the Trading Post which is performing above earning expectations even though it is brand new.

Quite a bit of time was spent before lunch discussing the Muskegon Development project including a presentation by the Muskegon Century 21 Real Estate Broker Bernie Tassin. Mr. Tassin spoke about the actions of the Ogema and development committee and how well they negotiated the price of the various properties down from their original prices. Tassin also spoke about the value of the property for future growth.

Director Memberto and Ogema Romanelli also spoke about the various possibilities for the property including our announced wishes to build a new casino with adjacent hotel. There are two other possible courses of action which include commercial development of the property. All three of the possible plans will be profitable for the tribe and will help to ensure our viable future.

The Ogema also announced, with the assistance of the MIS Director George Le Vasseur, that a new electronic time clock for the government was being installed and would be operational over the next few months. This e-clock will, once rolled out to all the departments, allow the

The Fall Little River Band of Ottawa Indians Membership Meeting was held the weekend of September 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> at the Little River Casino Resort in Manistee. Ogema Larry Romanelli, who organizes the tribal membership meetings, was in attendance along with all Tribal Council Members. Throughout the meeting, the Enrollment Department operated their booth in the Winter Garden and created new tribal ID cards for the members. The new cards were developed to be more in line with new federal requirements for Tribal Identification Cards and contain an expiration date which is one of the new rules by the Federal Government.



tribe to avoid using so much paper and will also allow them to more accurately log the business hours of employees.

There was also discussion on the implementation of a drug-testing policy within the tribal government. It is proceeding carefully to protect both employees and the government.

Following a very pleasant lunch, the Ogema opened the meeting up again for questions from the membership. At this time, several members of the Tribal Council joined the Ogema on stage. By pre-arrangement Speaker Don Koon joined Ogema Romanelli on stage. Council members Norbert Kelsey and Shannon Crampton then joined them on the stage. The other Council members remained at the back of the Makwa Endaat (Event Center).

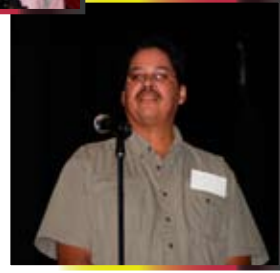
In a very nice gesture, Speaker Don Koon presented Ogema Romanelli with an Eagle Feather to be used in the traditional way as a Talking Feather by the members as they came on stage to ask questions.

The Ogema presided over this portion and occasionally turned to Council members and Directors to assist in answering questions from the membership. There were some serious questions about the cost of the Muskegon project and about why the Keno Settlement award was not distributed as Revenue Sharing Plan (Per Cap) with the membership. It was explained that by law these funds could not be distributed as Per Cap monies.

Other questions were asked concerning Per Cap payments to Tribal Youth who had not yet reached their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. The feeling of the speakers was that they are members of the tribe and deserve to be treated equally with adults. There was also a question concerning the release of funds to emancipated youth who were under age. Other questions from the members included some on Enrollment. Ogema Romanelli had Enrollment Director Diane Lonn come forward to answer the questions.

Other comments from the members included praise for the recent series in the Currents concerning the Durant Rolls. These important tribal documents are the basis of membership and are often misunderstood and misinterpreted. The Currents articles were written by a contracted expert.

Article by Jessica LeDoux and Glenn Zaring  
Photos by Glenn Zaring



## Part Three

By Barbara Madison, 2008

This segment of "About the Durant Roll" will conclude the article as published in the September and October issues of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians newspaper, Currents. In the previous issues we read about the background of the Durant Roll and why it was prepared as a result of a court case, how it was based on the 1870 Ottawa and Chippewa Annuity and how it affects the Little River Band members as a part of their Tribal Constitution. In addition, we read an overview of the origins of the Field Notes and how they were prepared from the 1870 Ottawa and Chippewa Annuity.

In this last segment, the focus will be concentrated on the finished Durant Roll prepared for the Secretary of the Interior to approve as the list of living descendants who were entitled to participate in the payment of the judgment fund of the Ottawa and Michigan Indians.

### THE FOUR COMPONENTS OF THE DURANT PROJECT

Most often the Durant Roll is discussed or mentioned as being a single entity. However, there were four components in the Durant project. In some instances, only one component is necessary to determine if an ancestor meets the criteria for membership in a Tribe. In other cases, it may require knowledge and experience to look at two, three or even four components to make a decision as to whether an ancestor meets the criteria for membership in a Tribe using the Durant Roll in coordination with other sources. The four components are listed below with a brief overview of component number's 1 & 2 which have been discussed previously.

#### 1.) Component I - 1870 Ottawa and Chippewa Annuity

In order to determine how a roll of living persons should be prepared it was suggested by the BIA that the 1870 Ottawa & Chippewa Annuity Roll be used as a basis as it was the last known payment to the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan under the Treaty provisions from the 1855 Ottawa and Chippewa Tribe. It should be mentioned that the 1870 Ottawa & Chippewa was not the last payment made as there was a payment made in 1872. The author has a copy of the 1872 Ottawa & Chippewa Annuity Roll.

#### 2.) Component II - 1908 -1909 Durant Field Notes

To prepare the roll of descendants who were living as of March 4, 1907, Durant used the 1870 Ottawa and Chippewa Annuity as a base by using preprinted forms which allowed a place for the head of the household on a particular page of that annuity. These forms were used to write down information about the head of the household in 1870 as well as information on the head of household's family bringing the names of "living" descendants down to 1908 – 1909. These forms are called the Durant Field Notes.

If a person was deceased by 1907, Durant often just wrote the word "Dead" or "Deceased" where he normally would write the name of a person. It was part of his assignment his to make a genealogical report with documents of evidence. His task was to locate and list "living descendants" who were eligible

to participate in the judgment monies.

#### 3.) Component III – 1909 Durant Roll & the Supplemental Roll

From his Field Notes, Agent Durant determined who the living descendants were and compiled them into a listing of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians who were eligible to receive payment. This listing of names is now called the Durant Roll. In addition to this list he prepared a list of children who were born after March 4, 1907 and prior to August 1, 1908. This list of 236 children born while he prepared his list of living persons is called the Durant Supplemental Roll. In October 1909, Durant sent a roll of 7396 Ottawa & Chippewa Indians made with provisions of the Act of April 30, 1908 (30 Stat. L., 781) and under the Department of Interior instructions of June 23, 1908 identifying the members of the Tribe who were eligible to receive payment from the \$62,496.40 plus interest accrued from March 1885. He also sent the Supplemental Roll of 236 children who were identified as being eligible to receive monies awarded by the court of \$9,786.69.

### THE COMPLETED AND SUPPLEMENTAL DURANT ROLL AS PREPARED

On the first page of the Durant Roll is a heading that states:

Census Roll of all persons and their descendants who were on the roll of the Ottawa and Chippewa Tribe of Michigan in 1870, and living on March 4, 1907.

It also contains the following proviso:

Note: The descendants of half-breed or mixed bloods appearing on this roll are checked in red pencil, thus: The persons named on this roll who have affiliated with, received rights, or are enrolled as members of other tribes are checked in blue pencil, thus:

A picture of a transcription of the first page of the Durant Roll is included with this article so the readers can follow the explanation below. The first page of the original Durant Roll and subsequent copies are very difficult to read so this transcription is included. The roll is set out in several columns on the first page, each headed by the following topics (with explanations from the author) starting from the left hand side of the page and beginning with the first column:

1870 Roll - This is the page and the household number from the 1870 Ottawa & Chippewa Annuity on which Durant based his Field Note number as written on each of the Field Notes. In many cases, there may be two or more numbers written in this column which designates that the person listed in the name column is either descended from that other number or is listed on the other numbers as a spouse or partner. This numbering system provides a

type of index for locating the individual.

No. – In the second column, Durant starts with #1 or No. 1 and each name is subsequently listed as 2, 3, 4 until he reaches the number 7396, or has numbered each living person on his roll. The Supplemental Roll of Children contained 236 names and is numbered #1 - #236.

Indian Name – Where Durant listed both an Indian name and another name, he wrote the Indian name as listed on the Field Note which in most cases was written on the 1870 Ottawa & Chippewa Annuity.

English Name – This is the English name that was either on the 1870 Ottawa & Chippewa Annuity or perhaps one that was given to him by the person listed or perhaps the elders or leaders he interviewed when obtaining information for his field notes.

Relationship – This column shows relationship of the persons who are listed under the head of household on the various Field Note pages. The heads of household were not listed as head, so if there is no relationship listed by a name; it would indicate that he or she is head of the rest of the family listed directly below him or her.

Age – This column lists the age of the person at the time Durant prepared his rolls. He began his task in 1908 and finished his interview portion for the Field Notes in 1909.

Sex – Durant placed an "M" or "F" to designate the sex of the person listed. It is possible he did this to help clarify the sex of some of the Indian names he was given or had transcribed from the 1870 Annuity.

Band – As directed by Department of Interior, Durant only used four Band headings which were the TRAVERSE BAND, SAULT STE. MARIE BAND, MACKINAC BAND and GRAND RIVER BAND. These were the four categories of bands paid per the 1855 Treaty as all persons paid an annuity for that Treaty were paid the same amount. In the twentieth century as many of the Michigan Tribes became reaffirmed they reclaimed the bands that were historically a part of their Tribes as their sovereign right. For example, even though Durant listed Chief Key way cush cum on page 44 of the 1870 Annuity as a Traverse Chief, the Little River Tribe chose to include that Chief as one of the nine chiefs listed on the Little River Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Constitution.

Residence – On the Field Notes, Durant listed the post office of the city where individuals were residing in 1908 – 1909 when he visited that area and obtained the information from head of household or the leaders and elders he spoke with.

Remarks – Under the remarks column



are a variety of notes to include maiden names of spouses, dates of death, relationships to other family members and notes about enrollment in other tribes.

#### BLUE AND RED CHECKS ON THE DURANT ROLL

Between the columns of the header that says 'No.' and the column of 'Indian Name' Durant placed check marks by some names with a blue or a red pencil. Per the cover page Durant states that a red check mark designated that the person was a descendant of half breeds or mixed bloods and a blue check mark by a person's name designated that the person was someone who had affiliated with, received rights or were enrolled as members of another tribe.

There has been a great deal of controversy regarding the red and blue checks on the Durant Roll. Many Michigan Tribes to include the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians do not use the red and blue check marks. Other tribes and the BIA Area Agency at Sault Ste. Marie might use the blue or red checks as a part of the record in determining blood quantum or to issue a Degree of Indian Blood. Durant received his instructions from the Department of Interior in regard to who should be 'enrolled' on this specific payment roll per the court case in 1907.

#### INSTRUCTIONS AND DESCESIONS REGARDING MIXED BLOODS OR

#### PERSONS RECEIVING RIGHTS FROM OTHER TRIBES

In a letter of instructions sent to Special Agent Durant on July 10, 1908 from Acting Commissioner Larrabee, among others were instructions of who Durant was to enroll. Within the letter were overviews of the two incomplete rolls that Special Agents McNichols and Conser had attempted to compile previous to Durant and included reports they had sent to Interior. Durant took over in the middle of the preparation of the roll and received what could be perceived as somewhat sketchy instructions:

In the cases of full or mixed bloods who have allotments, or, who have in their possession patents which belonged to their parents, it will be proper for you to enroll them and their children now living without further evidence.

Should any children or adults placed on the roll by you be found enrolled or already receiving rights as Indians with any other tribe, you should report all the facts for the consideration of the Department.

In the cases of enrolled allottees the citation of the patent, number, date and book page of record, will be of value and should be noted in

each case if possible.

(NARG75, M2039, R4, 588-591)

As for any notations on the Durant Roll or Field Notes regarding patents or citations of allotments, there were few, if any. It is not known for sure, but it is estimated that over 80 percent of the Ottawa & Chippewa Indian Allotments given per the Treaty of 1855 were lost through sale or taxes by 1875. It should be mentioned, that although these allotments were part of the Treaty negotiations in 1855, they were not patented until 1871 to 1872 and some as late as 1875.

Most of the blue checks on the roll were for persons who received monies from the Court of Claims of the United States filing in 1890, 'Phineaus Pam-to-pee and 1371 other Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana.' The original complaint filed stated that of the Indians who were listed on the complaint, all 1,371 could share in the per capita or benefits of the litigation as descendants or direct parties:

That the Indians designated in said act of Congress were either ancestrally or directly parties to all of said treaties and entitled to share per capita in the annuities secured to the Pottawatomies thereby, and to severally, participate in the benefits arising there from to them. In the earlier treaties they are called Pottawatomies later the United Nation of Pottawatomies, and in the treaty of 1846 it was agreed they should be thereafter known as the Pottawatomie Nation.

One of the Treaties within the complaint is the Treaty with the Chippewa, Etc., 1833 and the group of Indians who treated in this Treaty are listed as the 'United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi Indians.' There were many years of annuities not paid per that Treaty to the tribal members who were listed on the annuities of 1833 – 1843. The records of 1890 of this court case are fascinating as persons testified, wrote letters and sent affidavits trying to show/prove that they were somehow related to someone on the original annuities of 1843, some 60 years prior. Only about 250 persons of 1371 were able to prove to the court that they descended from those ancestors listed on the 1843 annuity.

Many persons from Mason, Oceana, Charlevoix, Leelanau, Ottawa, Emmet and Missaukee Counties who had been on the Ottawa & Chippewa Annuities per the 1836 and 1855 Treaties applied as part of this litigation. The groupings of individuals listed in the complaint were by county and often by Indian name, most of whom can be located on the Durant Roll with some research. Below is an example gleaned from the approximately 14 pages of names that appear in the complaint. This is one of 24 paragraphs listing Indians from Mason County, traditionally known by

the Little River Tribe as members who applied in the complaint for benefits as being related to someone on that 1843 annuity:

The following reside in Eaton, Mason County, Michigan: Margaret Ne-wa-koum, housekeeper. Louis George, laborer. Sah-ge-mash, laborer. Foster Crampton, laborer. Ida Crampton, James Crampton, Ah-she-mick Crampton, all laborers. Shah-bee-dich John, laborer, and wife, Sophia; his children, O-mah-bees John, Steven John, Charles John, and Alex John. Keme-oum, laborer. Ab-be-tah-ne, laborer; her children, Ah-gah-ba-ge-she-go-quah, Wa-me-quah-see, and Pay-sha bun. Nah-o-ba-ge-zick, laborer, and his wife, Ke-ge-do-quah. Baley, laborer, and his wife, Pa-mahse-ga-quah; their children, Emma and Mary, laborer; her children, Martha Ann and Pay-she-go-me-quash. Saw-zuah, housekeeper.

The Pam-to-pee case was decided just a few years before the 1905 Ottawa and Chippewa case was determined and when the Durant Roll was developed. There were three agents who worked on the Pam-to-pee list of persons who were determined to descend from persons on the 1843 Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatomi Tribes of Indiana. The rolls that were prepared for those names are called the Taggart, Cadman & Shelby Rolls after the three agents who prepared them in various years from the 1890's to 1904.

The Taggart Roll was finished in 1904 and contained the following surnames of persons eligible to receive payment at that time:

Alexis, As-sig-in-ac, Ash-quab, Augosa, Battice, Bennett, Birch, Caw-caw-be, Ching-gwan, Ching-quash, Chippeway, Cob-cob-mo-sa, Crampton, David, Edward, Enness, Foster, Fox, Frans-way, Halfday, Isaac, Jackson, John, Johnson, Kay-kake, Ke-way-je-wan, Kelsey, Mackety, Mackey, Mactay, Mark, Marso, McClure, Mee-me, Mendokay, Mo-gwaw-go, Mosier, Na-se-we-din-o-quay, Naw-zhee-way-quay, Nin-way-quay, Noon Wehr, Nottaway, Pamp-to-pe, Pamp-to-pee, Pay-co-tush, Pay-maw-me, Pay-she-ge-zhick, Pe-nas-se-wah-no-quay, Pe-nas-wa-gee-shick, Pepeyar, Pigeon, Pokagon, Push-kish-go-quay, Sah-sha-qway, Saw-ga-maw, Saws-way, Shago-na-by, Shaw-boose, Shaw-go-quot, Shaw-o-se-ge-zhick, Sin-o-quay, Snay, Sprague, Thomas, Thompson, Wakazoo, Walker, Watson, Wezoo, Zoondah.

The red check marks meant the person was of mixed blood or considered a half blood. Most of the red check marks are found beside names from the Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac Bands in the Upper Peninsula. The Tribal Leaders were asked to prepare a roll of those persons who were considered their half breed or mixed blood relatives:

According to a long established law and custom of our tribe our half-breed or mixed-blood relatives do not share in payments made to the tribe without consent of the chiefs and headmen, who designate by name what mixed-bloods, and how many of their children, should participate.

Such was the custom and practice in 1870 and prior thereto and this has never been changed. Sufficient and conclusive proof of such law and custom can be had by an examination and investigation of all the rolls of the tribe.

Therefore, we, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the various bands and sub-bands of the Ottawa and Chippewa tribe of Indians of Michigan following the traditions and customs of the tribe hereby designate the persons who were enrolled with the tribe in 1870 as mixed-bloods or half breeds, and, while agreeing that they may be enrolled on the roll now in preparation by Special Agent Horace B. Durant, and participate in the distribution of funds awarded to us by the judgment of the Court of Claims, if living,--at the same time we do most solemnly and earnestly protest against the enrollment of such of the children or other descendants of the within named half-breeds or mixed bloods as were not enrolled with the tribe in 1870--- ( NARG75, M2039, R4, 413-431)

The Durant Roll is comprised of the names of living descendants listed on the Durant Field Notes. The Field Notes have errors and omissions so it is fair to assume that the Roll also has errors and omissions. While Durant was often quick to list a female Head of Household by her married French name, he did not do research to determine what her Indian name might be or who her parents may have been. Many times that female is actually a 4/4 Ottawa and Chippewa Indian woman. Sometimes for marriages from 1890 -1900 he would list a spouse as "white," but not list the children as less than 4/4. He followed

the instructions from his superiors in Washington D.C. and complied with whatever they wished him to do while preparing a roll of living descendants.

Durant received his first instructions in July 13, 1908. He completed his project and mailed his reports to Interior by Oct. 28, 1909, a little over one year later. In that short period of time he traveled to many Indian villages all over the state of Michigan compiling information on his Field Notes. He compiled a roll of over seven thousand names of living Indians in 15 months and composed hundreds of pages of valuable Indian genealogy and history about the Ottawa and Chippewa Bands of Michigan.

#### 4.) Component IV - The 1911 Payroll

#### THE 1911 FINAL PAYROLL AND AMOUNT - THE LAST COMPONENT

When Durant completed his roll, it was submitted to the BIA in October 1909 with 7,384 names including those with red and blue checks. The BIA made corrections and determined that only 5,442 members and 202 children from the Supplemental Roll would be entitled to participate in the funds from the 1905 Court case. The adults on the pay roll of 1911 numbers 1-3379 were each to receive \$21.16; numbers 3380 to receive \$21.17 and numbers 3388-5442 were to receive \$21.18 and the children, numbers 5443-5644 were to receive a share of \$1.74.

The number listed on the 1911 payment roll is the number that the BIA uses when determining or certifying a degree of Ottawa and/or Chippewa Indian blood. This blood quantum certification then determines the individual's eligibility for education, health, and housing or minority business grants.

#### DETERMINING DIB'S AND MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA

Many of the Michigan Tribes use the Durant Roll or some parts of the 4 components as their membership criteria as set out in their Tribal Constitution and clarified in their ordinances. Each of the Michigan Ottawa and Chippewa Tribes has specific language in their Constitution that applies to their particular tribe as is their sovereign right.

It should be noted that the Tribal determination of DIB or even Tribal affiliation may not always be the same determination that the BIA or the Michigan Indian Commission wrote on certification letters during the past two or three decades. That applies to NMOA (Northern Michigan Ottawa Association) also as NMOA was never considered a Federal Tribe, but as an organization which supported Indian rights and litigation for Indian peoples in Michigan. Whenever in doubt about what criteria your Tribe or any other tribe's membership criteria is based on, refer to the governing documents of your Tribal Constitution and the Tribal Ordinances.

#### A NOTE FROM THE AUTHOR

This three part article on the Durant Roll was written to help enlighten and educate the readers about this very important part of their Tribal history and genealogy. It is impossible to address every detail of the Durant Roll, it's components and how it affects your membership in the Little River Tribe Band of Ottawa Indians. Should you have any additional questions, please contact the editor and I will be happy to respond.

### Transcription of First Page of Durant Roll

*Census Roll of all persons and their descendants who were on the roll of the Ottawa and Chippewa Tribe of Michigan in 1870, and living on March 4, 1907.  
Note: The descendants of half-breeds or mixed-bloods appearing on this roll are checked in red pencils, thus: X. The persons named on this roll who have affiliated with, received rights, or are enrolled as members of other tribes are checked in blue pencil, thus: B.*

ROLL No.	INDIAN NAME	ENGLISH NAME	RELATIONSHIP	AGE	SEX	RACE	RESIDENCE	REMARKS
1000	1	John A. Adams		30	M	South St. Mary	St. Ignace	Enrolled in 1870
1001	2	John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	25	F			
1002	3	John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	20	F			
1003	4	John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	15	F			
1004	5	John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	10	F			
1005	6	X John A. Adams		68	F	South St. Mary	St. Ignace	
1006	7	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	75	F		St. Ignace	
1007	8	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	22	M		St. Ignace	
1008	9	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	18	F	South St. Mary	St. Ignace	
1009	10	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	15	F			
1010	11	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	12	F			
1011	12	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	9	F			
1012	13	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	6	F			
1013	14	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	3	F			
1014	15	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	0	F			
1015	16	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	0	F			
1016	17	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	0	F			
1017	18	X John A. Adams	Wife of John A. Adams	0	F			



## ABOUT THE SURVEY

MSU Extension has asked our Tribe to participate in the survey project by National Resource Centers on Native American Aging (NRCNAA). The data is for a needs assessment of the Elders. Results of the survey will be used to document and plan for action to address:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| General Health Status                  | Social Support, Housing, and Work                                       |
| Activities of Daily Living             | Assisted Living Needs   |
| Visual, Hearing, and Dental            | Long Term Health Care   |
| Tobacco and Alcohol Use                | Family Help and Care  |
| Nutrition, Exercise, and Excess Weight | Needs and Services – i.e. legal assistance, senior center programs etc. |

### **1) Who is the NRCNAA?**

The National Resource Center on Native American Aging was established in 1994 at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks. As a result of a Cooperative Agreement with the Administration on Aging, within the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the resource center's purpose is to work closely with local service providers throughout the nation to address the needs of American Indian, Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian elders.

### **2) Who will conduct the survey?**

Surveys will be conducted by department staff and volunteers. The interviewers will be trained how to conduct the survey and to best explain the process to the Elder.

### **3) Are you required to participate in the survey?**

No- The participation in this survey is completely voluntary. It will be greatly appreciated if our elders participate in this important fact finding data collection.

### **4) When will the survey take place?**

Implementation date will start at the Elders Conference on November 1<sup>st</sup>. Staff will be available for elders interested in participating in the survey at the conference.

After this date, surveys will take place during scheduled home visits, by phone and by mail.

It is our goal to make this process as easy and comfortable for the elder.

### **5) How long will the survey take?**

The survey can take up to a half an hour or less. There are a total of 67 questions that will be asked.

### **6) What is the assessment used for?**

The goal of the Tribe is to utilize the needs assessment information to support grant opportunities, assess our current programs to identify how we may strengthen them and for advocating and creation of programs to assist our Elders with the unmet needs identified.

### **7) Do I have to give my personal information such as name, social security number etc?**

No, the survey answers are the only information that will be used in the needs assessment.

Responses and results of the survey are completely confidential, since there are not any names or identification numbers on the surveys. There will be a list of Elder names on file but this information is only to track who has participated in the survey so we don't double any data and this information will be kept with the tribe. Only the survey itself will be sent to NRCNAA for processing of the report.

### **8) Will I get a copy of the survey results?**

Yes! Upon the completion of the survey process the NRCNAA will compile the data and summarize the results in a report format. This report will be sent to the departments involved in the project and the Tribal Council.

Sponsored by:  
Family Services Department,  
Members Assistance Department  
and  
Tribal Health Clinic

If you have any questions about this survey please feel free  
to contact 888-723-8288 to speak with:

Family Services Department – Bill Memberto  
Members Assistance Department – Lee Iverson  
Tribal Health Clinic – Jessica Burger

## *Look What's Rolling at the River*

Preference Employees at the Little River Casino Resort

Little River Casino Resort welcomes the following New Hire preference employees for September 2008

- Autumn Cruz – Hotel/Housekeeping
- Alicia Goodlow – Hotel/Guest Service Attendant
- Savannah Chippewa – Hotel/Guest Service Agent
- Valerie Bassler – Hotel/Housekeeping
- Helen North – Food & Beverage/Cashier
- Zachery Szpliet – Food & Beverage/Bus Person
- Thaddeuss Theodore – Security/Security Level II
- David Lonn – Hotel/Guest Service Attendant
- Penny Theodore – Hotel/Guest Service Attendant

Preference Employees at LRCR celebrating “Years of Service” October 2008

- Christine Moore – Finance/Count Team Member – Seven Years
- Jerry Ramsey – Security/Security Supervisor – Six Years
- Mary Guiney – Hotel/Housekeeping – Five Years
- David Schultz – Facilities/Senior Manager – Four Years
- Barry McGrady – Gaming Operations/Director of Gaming Operations – Four Years
- Jacob Kequom – Hotel/Houseperson – Three Years
- Joshua Pete – Food & Beverage/Cook I – Three Years
- Sherlyn Moore – Human Resources/Senior Manager – Two Years
- Jodee Rainey – Gaming Operations/Dealer – Two Years
- Charles Smith – Facilities/Engineer – Two Years
- Venus Wilson – Gaming Operations/Slot Representative – One Year

## JOBS AT LRCR

To obtain Job Descriptions or to apply for positions at the Little River Casino Resort, please call 888-568-2244 and ask to speak to a Recruiting Representative. For up-to-date Job Postings, please visit our website at [lrcr.com](http://lrcr.com) and go to the employment section. You may also call HR toll-free at 888-568-2244 or call the Job Hotline at 800-806-4348. The website and hotline are updated as positions become available.

Educational Sponsored Internship Opportunities at the Little River Casino Resort

We want to remind everyone about the Educational Sponsored Internship Program available at the Little River Casino Resort. This is an opportunity extended to preference members attending an accredited college or university needing to complete a required college/university sponsored internship. As a LRCR intern, you can expect to work on substantive projects, develop professional skills, and benefit from the personal attention of department leaders. There will be weekly meetings, training, and much more that will be mandatory for you to attend and participate in. For more information regarding Educational Internship opportunities, please contact Janine Gregorski, Recruiting Representative at 231-398-3852 or 888-568-2244.

There have been numerous inquiries concerning previous disbursements for the Holiday Food Voucher, Energy Relief and Tax Relief. These programs will not be disbursed and are discontinued. Per Capita Distributions have taken the place of any other type of disbursements. The only programs that will be available are needs based programs with eligibility requirements.



## Members Assistance Department Current Assistance Programs



Programs are available in ALL STATES with the exception of the grant funded programs as noted in program listing.

### \*Food Assistance Program

This program provides assistance to members who meet the eligibility requirements and are experiencing a dietary/food crisis. Assistance is available in all states. If you are receiving food assistance from another agency, please verify with agency to ensure accessing this program will not affect your benefits.

#### Eligibility Requirements:

- Tribal member is a permanent member of the household
- Household income does not exceed the income criteria; 175% of the FPIG
- Amount of assistance: \$300.00 per year; per household.

### \*Low Income Energy Assistance Program

This program provides assistance to members who meet the eligibility requirements and are experiencing an energy crisis. Assistance may be accessed once per year up to maximum amount not to exceed \$300. Assistance is available in all states. Eligibility Requirements:

- Tribal member is a permanent member of the household
- Household income does not exceed the income criteria; 175% of the FPIG
- Received a shut off notice from utility vendor
- Received a denial from an outside agency for utility assistance
- Amount of assistance: \$300.00 per year; per household.

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME-** (Tribally funded programs) – Household income eligibility determination is based on three (3) months income prior to application. Applicant must provide proof of income for three months. Applicant and/or permanent household member shall complete the zero income form for periods within the three months where there is no income generated. Income requirement includes all individuals in household age 18 and older.

\*Program can be accessed by the Parent or Guardian of a member who has not reached the age of 18 or the legal guardian of a member who has been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to require legal guardian over the person and/or affairs, provided that the guardian is not the State of Michigan or other state government. This information must be on file with the Enrollment Department.

### ~THE FOLLOWING ARE GRANT FUNDED PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO THE NINE COUNTY SERVICE AREAS OF MICHIGAN~

#### \*LIHEAP

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (Heat Source – Natural Gas, Propane, Electric, Coal, Fuel Oil and Wood)

This is a grant funded program to provide assistance to members who meet the eligibility requirements and are experiencing a heating crisis and live in the 9 county service areas in Michigan. (Kent, Lake, Manistee, Mason, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Ottawa and Wexford)

- Amount of assistance varies according to individual income level, number of family members and available funding.
- Priority is given to Elders, Disabled and Single parents of young children.
- Eligible if someone in the household is receiving SSI benefits or are receiving Food Stamps

#### Well and Septic Program

The Well and Septic is an Indian Health Services (IHS) funded program. This program promotes health and safety for our tribal members by providing new or renovated sanitation facilities (Well and Septic). This program is available in the nine county service areas. Applicant must be:

- a. Enrolled member of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians.
- b. Reside in the nine county service areas (Kent, Lake, Manistee, Mason, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Ottawa and Wexford)
- c. Home must be the primary residence of applicant – (Reside in year around)
- d. Ownership of home/site must be in the tribal member's name.
- e. Project Site meets the I.H.S Eligibility Requirements.

A complete application and the supporting documents must be submitted in order to process assistance request in a timely manner. Supporting documents are listed on the cover page of the application.

Please contact the Members Assistance Department for program information and/or to request an application. Applications and Program Regulations are available online at [www.lrboi.com](http://www.lrboi.com) Members Assistance link

#### Other Services:

- Referral assistance in finding assistance organizations and/or agencies to assist with needs that are not readily available or provided through tribal programs.
- Interdepartmental Referral Services that provided interdepartmental coordination and collaboration with tribal service departments when assisting members.
- Per Capita Information & Distribution Coordination for payments.

Lee A. Iverson – Members Assistance Coordinator

Amber Moore – Intake Clerk

Linda Wissner – Intake Clerk

Phone: 231-723-8288 or Toll Free 888-723-8288

## *Crime: The Circle of Punishment, Treatment and Prevention*

By Austen J. Brauker  
Peacemaking/Probation Department.

According to several sources, including the eleventh edition of the text book "Corrections in America", punishment is probably the least effective method in dealing with criminal behavior. The idea that retribution must be administered is viewed by some to be archaic and out of step with the advancement of the modern justice system. Justice administrators are now beginning to question the efficacy of a system that promotes suffering, merely for the sake of suffering, without the production of tangible or statistical results to show that the punishment has any validity in crime reduction. The most effective method of punishment is when it is used as a threat to coerce or otherwise motivate offenders to seek rehabilitative treatment. This works for non-criminals but has little effect on those people who are already involved in the criminal lifestyle. It not only doesn't work on criminals but can have an opposite boomerang effect. Criminal behavior sometimes increases with punishment. Punishment applied within a jail or prison system often breeds a negative backlash of violent results such as defiance, abuse, nonconformity and belligerence. Prisoners and hardened criminals are not scared of being punished. For the most part, they do not think about the consequences of punishment when they are in the process of committing their crimes. Statistics about the effectiveness of punishment

do not totally exclude punishment like the punishment approach excludes treatment, but reduces it greatly. The approach of treatment is to reintegrate the offender back into his or her community. When a criminal is accepted back into their community they have a chance to rehabilitate. When they feel that there is no place for them and they are unwelcome, then it is much easier for them to lash out against a community who does not want them around. Some early forms of treatment have been education and vocational training. Now treatment includes individual and group therapy along with reentry programs to help them ease back into society. Victims are being involved in the process as well and restitution to them is sometimes included as part of the healing process. Treatment systems usually have a flexible sentence that allows for the individual to be released when they exhibit the appropriate behavior. Treatment approaches have a poor success rate but they are better than those of the punishment approaches. If we want to really have an impact on crime we need to address the issue before it gets out of hand by helping people to never choose that path in the first place. Prevention has become an increasingly popular and viable method of dealing with crime. It has been shown that one dollar spent on prevention can save the state and federal prison systems more than ten times that much money when compared to the price of incarceration. Prevention is a cost effective method with greater statistical results than either punishment or institutional treatment programs. Prevention deals with the social attitudes of the community and stresses a change in ideology that actually becomes incorporated into the psyche of individuals it affects. Certain high risk behaviors are identified before they can blossom into full blown criminal behaviors. They are targeted through education, positive rewards and specific prevention oriented programs. Youth are particularly receptive to the positive benefits of the prevention technique. Diversion programs within the juvenile justice system are instrumental in providing effective prevention to criminal behavior and the criminal mind set. Criminal sentences are waived upon completion of certain programs and requirements. A combination of the three techniques, with emphasis on prevention and early treatment is probably a more effective approach than any of the three alone. We need to prioritize our method of dealing with crime by what is most effective. This seems to be prevention and treatment, followed by punishment as a last resort. The Peacemaking/Probation Department focuses on healing our people rather than punishing them. We need to bring the wrongdoers back into the circle and help them to help themselves.

speaking for themselves. It isn't working. The most glaring evidence is the increase in crime itself while under a system dominated by the punishment approach. There are many reasons why it doesn't work. Punishment focuses on the criminal and not the crime. This is part of the mistake and often makes for the evolution of a more sophisticated and anti-authoritarian criminal. They learn how to be better criminals and how to hate the system even more. Offenders become hardened to the punishments and the process loses what little value it may have ever had. Punishment does not work. The shift in the modern Justice system is moving toward other methods of intervention such as treatment and prevention, which include the restorative justice and traditional Peacemaking approaches. Treatment of Offenders calls for the criminals to be accountable for their own actions. It tries to make the wrongdoers recognize the effect that their behavior has had on themselves and on society in general. Treatment is not very effective but has a better rate of reducing recidivism (repeat crimes) than punishment. Some treatment methods work better than others and some populations or types of criminals respond better than others. The focus of treatment is not on taking away the criminal mentality but allowing it to be curbed so that the wrongdoer may choose a positive behavior instead, along with the rewards that the positive behaviors bring about. The treatment approach

does not totally exclude punishment like the punishment approach excludes treatment, but reduces it greatly. The approach of treatment is to reintegrate the offender back into his or her community. When a criminal is accepted back into their community they have a chance to rehabilitate. When they feel that there is no place for them and they are unwelcome, then it is much easier for them to lash out against a community who does not want them around. Some early forms of treatment have been education and vocational training. Now treatment includes individual and group therapy along with reentry programs to help them ease back into society. Victims are being involved in the process as well and restitution to them is sometimes included as part of the healing process. Treatment systems usually have a flexible sentence that allows for the individual to be released when they exhibit the appropriate behavior. Treatment approaches have a poor success rate but they are better than those of the punishment approaches. If we want to really have an impact on crime we need to address the issue before it gets out of hand by helping people to never choose that path in the first place.

Prevention has become an increasingly popular and viable method of dealing with crime. It has been shown that one dollar spent on prevention can save the state and federal prison systems more than ten times that much money when compared to the price of incarceration. Prevention is a cost effective method with greater statistical results than either punishment or institutional treatment programs. Prevention deals with the social attitudes of the community and stresses a change in ideology that actually becomes incorporated into the psyche of individuals it affects. Certain high risk behaviors are identified before they can blossom into full blown criminal behaviors. They are targeted through education, positive rewards and specific prevention oriented programs. Youth are particularly receptive to the positive benefits of the prevention technique. Diversion programs within the juvenile justice system are instrumental in providing effective prevention to criminal behavior and the criminal mind set. Criminal sentences are waived upon completion of certain programs and requirements. A combination of the three techniques, with emphasis on prevention and early treatment is probably a more effective approach than any of the three alone. We need to prioritize our method of dealing with crime by what is most effective. This seems to be prevention and treatment, followed by punishment as a last resort. The Peacemaking/Probation Department focuses on healing our people rather than punishing them. We need to bring the wrongdoers back into the circle and help them to help themselves.

### *From the Place of Healing Many Hearts -* "ODENAANG ENJINOJIMOOYING" (the Peacemaking Department)

By Austen J. Brauker

The Peacemaking/Probation Department is continuing to sponsor the traditional drum session for both adult and youth participants. All are welcome. The drum has had the honor of being asked to sing at the Great Lakes Native American Conference, the Sturgeon Release and the Fall Membership Meeting, all within the month of September. The kids are learning a lot and feeling proud to represent their community in such a positive way. I would like to thank the adult leaders who have joined up and helped immensely with the process of teaching this skill to our younger members. This drum and all involved should be very proud of what they are doing. The drum classes will take place on the following days in October: 1<sup>st</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>. Then again on November 12<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>. The drum class alternates every other Wednesday with the traditional flute class, held at the community building. The Peacemaking/Probation Department is also proud to announce that it is hosting the statewide Tribal Probation Officers Consortium meeting at the Justice Center on October 17<sup>th</sup>. Probation Officers from thirteen tribes across the state of Michigan will be attending the meeting to discuss

issues related to Tribal Justice and probation procedures. Because it is a unique program, the Peacemaking Department from our tribe will be sharing its methods with others in order to help spread the Peacemaking approach throughout Indian Country as a method of healing our people and reducing crime in our communities. It is a great honor to be able to host this consortium meeting and share our ideas so that other tribes can develop their own Peacemaking programs. Also, congratulations to Pat Wilson Peacemaking/Probation Supervisor on the completion of the third and final session of the Tribal Probation Academy certification. We are still recruiting volunteers for Peacemakers and people interested in being a part of the Peacemaking Talking Circle. You can contact the Peacemaking/Probation Department if you are interested.

Supervisor: Patrick D. Wilson 398-2239 or  
[pwilson@lrboi.com](mailto:pwilson@lrboi.com)

Assistant: Austen J. Brauker 398-2240 or  
[abrauker@lrboi.com](mailto:abrauker@lrboi.com)



## Attention Caterers

The Purchasing Office is compiling a bidders list for future catering jobs. We are particularly interested in hearing from Native Americans or preference companies. If you are a Caterer and are interested in listing your business with the Tribe, please complete the form below and email to [mlucas@lrboi.com](mailto:mlucas@lrboi.com) or mail it to:

Little River Band of Ottawa Indians

Attn: Purchasing Office

375 River Street

Manistee, MI 49660

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Tribal ID # \_\_\_\_\_

Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell No: \_\_\_\_\_

## Attention Contractors

The Purchasing Office is compiling a bidders list for future construction projects. We are particularly interested in hearing from Native Americans or preference companies. If you are a Contractor and are interested in listing your business with the Tribe, please complete the form below and email to [mlucas@lrboi.com](mailto:mlucas@lrboi.com) or mail it to:

Little River Band of Ottawa Indians

Attn: Purchasing Office

375 River Street

Manistee, MI 49660

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Tribal ID # \_\_\_\_\_

Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell No: \_\_\_\_\_

## Tribal Government Internships

Tribal Members interested in doing an internship with the  
L.R.B.O.I. Tribal Government Office please contact:  
Human Resource Director  
231-398-6706

## REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

FROM: Little River Band of Ottawa Indians  
375 River Street, Manistee, MI. 49660  
Phone: (231)723-8288

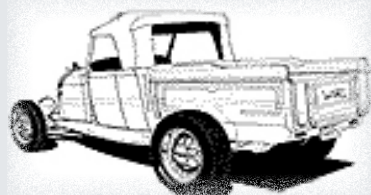
REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL: The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians is requesting proposals from qualified Janitorial Supply and Equipment providers.

CONTACT: Requests for bid packets should be directed to Michelle Lucas, Purchasing Supervisor, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians at (231) 398-6804 or by emailing [mlucas@lrboi.com](mailto:mlucas@lrboi.com).

FROM: Little River Band of Ottawa Indians  
375 River Street, Manistee, MI. 49660  
Phone: (231)723-8288

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL: The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians is requesting proposals from qualified companies in the following areas: Mat/Linen Rental Services, Bottle Water Supply & Services Providers, and Electric Repair & Services Providers.

CONTACT: Requests for bid packets should be directed to Michelle Lucas, Purchasing Supervisor, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians at (231) 398-6804 or by emailing [mlucas@lrboi.com](mailto:mlucas@lrboi.com).



## Get to Scrapping INC.

We take scrap metal  
"If there's money in it... We'll scrap it!"  
Arrangements can be made to

Call:  
John PaBami  
231-877-4242  
or  
Orlando Torres  
231-887-4134



Food distribution Program ( FDPIR ) was created by congress in 1977 Food Stamp Act as an alternative to the Food Stamp Program for Indian Reservations. The program offers commodities to low income Native American households. No household may participate in both the commodity food program and food stamp program, but eligible households can switch from one program to the other at the end of each month. Eligibility and participation for FDPIR are based on application and certification requiring tribal status, income and resources qualification.. In determining who is eligible for the program. We are federally funded by the USDA and they set the regulations and guidelines for the commodity program.

#### New USDA Income

Food Distribution Program On Indian Reservations

Net Monthly Income Standards

October 1, 2008 & October 1, 2009

Household Size

Income Limits

1	\$ 1,011.00
2	\$ 1,311.00
3	\$ 1,611.00
4	\$ 1,914.00
5	\$ 2,239.00
6	\$ 2,564.00
7	\$ 2,864.00
8	\$ 3,164.00

For each additional member add \$ 300.00

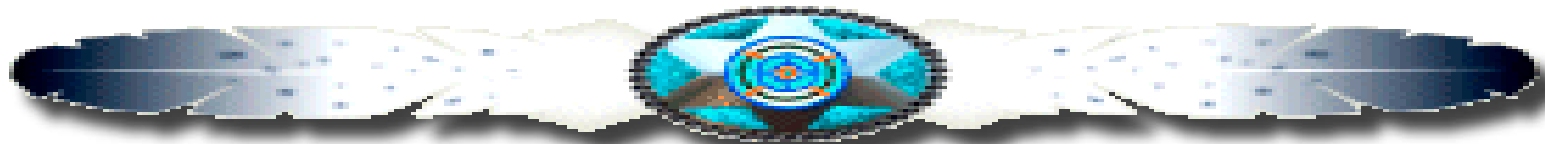
Commodity Department serves 13 counties: Benzie, Grand Traverse, Lake Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, Wexford

Office hours are 8:00 A.M - 5:00 P.M

Yvonne Theodore, George Lawrence, Laurie Jackson

1-888-723-8288 ask for Commodity Program

Office numbers are 231-398-6715 or 231-398-6716



## Family Services Hears Presentation About Safe Sleep for Infants

(By Jamie Pike)

On Monday September 29, 2008 the Family Service Department Staff received a presentation about Safe Sleep for Infants. The month of September is the dedicated month to the awareness of Safe Sleep for Michigan infants.

The presentation was presented by the Maternal Child Health Nurse from District Health Department # 10, Kathy Schoenberger, RN, and BSN. The 25 minute presentation showed the dangers of cribs and accessories such as blankets, pillows, toys, crib rails, etc. toward infants and what parents can do to prevent dangerous items near an infant when they are sleeping.

One item that the Maternal Child Health Nurse advised to use for infants to replace blankets is a "sleep sack". This item can be put over the infants pajamas and zips up. The sleep sack stays in place and snuggled with the infant which prevents the dangers of using a loose blanket in



the crib. Each worker of the Family Services Department gained valuable information from the presentation and will be able to share this information and make referrals to the maternal nurse as needed.

It was also learned that this subject is of special importance to Native American families. According to the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Statistics, American Indian/Alaskan Native babies are nearly three times as likely to die of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome as Caucasian babies. Learning about the prevention of dangers to an infant while sleeping can reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

The Safe Sleep is a fast but very important presentation that anyone is able to access. If you or someone you know could benefit from a Safe Sleep presentation or would like to be seen by the Maternal Child Health nurse, please contact the Family Service Department (phone number 1-888-723-8288).

## Health Commission Position

The Tribal Ogema is seeking Tribal Members intersted in serving on the LRBOI Health Board. If intersted, please submit a letter of interest to the Tribal Ogema's office.



The Tribal Health Department has submitted this article to help tribal members better understand the Medicare premium issue.

“The standard Medicare Part B monthly premium will be \$96.40 in 2009, the same as the Part B premium for 2008. This is the first year since 2000 that there was no increase in the standard premium over the prior year.

The 2009 Part B premium of \$96.40 is the same as the amount projected in the 2008 Medicare Trustees Report issued in March. This monthly premium paid by beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Part B covers a portion of the cost of physicians’ services, outpatient hospital services, certain home health services, durable medical equipment, and other items.

By law, the standard premium is set to cover approximately one-fourth of the average cost of Part B services incurred by beneficiaries aged 65 and over. The remaining Part B costs are financed by Federal general revenues. The income to the program from premiums and general revenues are paid into the Part B account of the Supplementary Medical Insurance trust fund, and Part B expenditures are drawn from this account.

Normally, the Part B premium increases at the same rate as average Part B expenditures from year to year. A number of factors explain why the premium can be kept level for 2009.

Growth is expected in 2009 for most areas of the Medicare Part B program, including growth in the cost and use of physician and outpatient hospital care, home health services, physician-administered drugs, ambulatory surgical center services, durable medical equipment, independent lab and physician’s office lab services, as well as growth in the Medicare Advantage program. In most years, this would result in the need for an increase in the Part B premium and general revenue financing.

The effect of higher expected Part B costs in 2009, however, is offset by a substantial reduction in the premium “margin” needed to maintain an adequate contingency reserve in the Part B trust fund account. If needed, a portion of the Part B premium can be used to adjust the account’s asset level so that it can make up any shortfall in financing due to higher-than-expected expenditures. Due to legislative changes that increased Part B spending for a year after the

financing had been determined for that year,<sup>[1]</sup> the assets in the Part B account of the Supplementary Medical Insurance trust fund were below the level considered adequate for the four years 2003-2006. Consequently, Part B premiums and general revenue financing in recent years have been set at somewhat higher levels than would otherwise have been required in order to restore the contingency reserve to an appropriate level.

By the end of 2008, the assets in the Part B account of the SMI trust fund are expected to be somewhat above an adequate level. For 2008, the financing goal was for

the difference between Part B assets and liabilities at the end of the year to represent about 20 percent of the following year’s expenditures; the actual percentage is currently estimated to be 24 percent. This level is the result of (1) the planned increases in the contingency margin built into the Part B premium for several years, including 2008, and (2) the restoration of the Part B account assets for certain Part A hospice benefits that were inadvertently drawn from the Part B account. (This latter adjustment resulted in an increase in Part B assets of \$9.3 billion as of June 30, 2008.) Because of the more-than-adequate asset level expected at the end of 2008, no increase is needed in the Part B premium to maintain an adequate asset level for 2009, and the margin included in prior years for this purpose can be eliminated.

If actual Part B expenditures are higher than estimated when the program financing is set, the Part B assets will be drawn down to make up the shortfall. The formula specified in current law will result in a reduction in physician fees of approximately 20 percent in 2010 and is projected to cause additional reductions in subsequent years. For each year from 2003 through 2009, Congress has acted to prevent physician fee reductions from occurring. In recognition of the strong possibility of increases in Part B expenditures that would result from similar legislative intervention to override the decreases in physician fees in 2010 or later years, it

1 <sup>[1]</sup> These changes include the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution (2003), Medicare Modernization Act (2003), and the Deficit Reduction Act (2006). More recently, the Tax Relief and Health Care Act (2006), the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Extension Act (2007), and the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act (2008) also increased Part B expenditures after the program’s financing had been set.

is appropriate to maintain a somewhat larger Part B contingency reserve than would otherwise be necessary. The asset level projected for the end of 2009 (equivalent to a reserve ratio of 25 percent of 2010 expenditures) is adequate to temporarily accommodate this contingency. Such legislation, however, would raise the future cost of Part B compared to current law and would necessitate additional increases in the premium and general revenue financing after 2009.

As noted, from year to year the monthly Part B premium and general revenue financing are adjusted to match increases in program costs and to maintain an appropriate contingency reserve in the trust fund. When assets exceed a normal, adequate level, the <sup>[1]</sup>premium increase for the following year can be somewhat lower than would otherwise be necessary. Since the enactment of Medicare, there have been five prior years for which no Part B premium increase was required because the contingency reserve was more than adequate.

As required in the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, beginning in 2007 the Part B premium a beneficiary pays each month is based on his or her annual income. Specifically, if a beneficiary’s “modified adjusted gross income” is greater than the legislated threshold amounts (\$85,000 in 2009 for a beneficiary filing an individual income tax return or married and filing a separate return, and \$170,000 for a beneficiary filing a joint tax return) the beneficiary is responsible for a larger portion of the estimated total cost of Part B benefit coverage. In addition to the standard 25 percent premium, such beneficiaries now have to pay an income-related monthly adjustment amount. These income-related Part B premiums have been phased-in over three years, beginning in 2007. 2009 is the first year in which affected Part B enrollees will pay the full amount of the income-related premiums. About 5 percent of current Part B enrollees are expected to be subject to the higher premium amounts. The 2009 Part B monthly premium rates to be paid by beneficiaries who file an individual tax return (including those who are single, head of household, qualifying widow[er] with dependent child, or married filing separately who lived apart from their spouse for the entire taxable year), or who file a joint tax return are:

Beneficiaries who file an individual tax return with income:	Beneficiaries who file a joint tax return with income:	Income-related monthly adjustment amount	Total monthly premium amount
Less than or equal to \$85,000	Less than or equal to \$170,000	\$0.00	\$96.40
Greater than \$85,000 and less than or equal to \$107,000	Greater than \$170,000 and less than or equal to \$214,000	\$38.50	\$134.90
Greater than \$107,000 and less than or equal to \$160,000	Greater than \$214,000 and less than or equal to \$320,000	\$96.30	\$192.70
Greater than \$160,000 and less than or equal to \$213,000	Greater than \$320,000 and less than or equal to \$426,000	\$154.10	\$250.50
Greater than \$213,000	Greater than \$426,000	\$211.90	\$308.30

In addition, the monthly premium rates to be paid by beneficiaries who are married, but file a separate return from their spouse and lived with their spouse at any time during the taxable year are:

Beneficiaries who are married but file a separate tax return from their spouse:	Income-related monthly adjustment amount	Total monthly premium amount
Less than or equal to \$85,000	\$0.00	\$96.40
Greater than \$85,000 and less than or equal to \$128,000	\$154.10	\$250.50
Greater than \$128,000	\$211.90	\$308.30

## Part B Deductible

The Part B deductible was increased to \$110 in 2005 and, as a result of the Medicare Modernization Act, is currently indexed to the annual percentage increase in the Part B actuarial rate for aged beneficiaries. **In 2009, the Part B deductible will be \$135**, the same as it was in 2008.

## Part A Premium and Deductible

Today, CMS is also announcing the Part A deductible and premium for 2009. Medicare Part A pays for inpatient hospital, skilled nursing facility, hospice, and certain home health care services. The \$1,068 deductible for 2009, paid by the beneficiary when admitted as a hospital inpatient, is an increase of \$44 from \$1,024 in 2008. The Part A deductible is the beneficiary's only cost for up to 60 days of Medicare-covered inpatient hospital care in a benefit period. Beneficiaries must pay an additional \$267 per day for days 61 through 90 in 2009, and \$534 per day for "lifetime reserve days" that can be used for hospital stays beyond the 90th day in a benefit period. The corresponding amounts for calendar year 2008 are \$256 and \$512, respectively. Daily coinsurance for the 21st through 100th day in a skilled nursing facility will be \$133.50 in 2009, up from \$128 in 2008.

Approximately 99 percent of Medicare beneficiaries do not have to pay a premium for Part A services because they have at least 40 quarters of Medicare-covered employment (or are the spouse or widow[er] of such a person). However, other seniors and certain people under age 65 with disabilities who have fewer than 30 quarters of coverage may obtain Part A coverage by paying a monthly premium set according to a statutory formula. This premium will be \$443 per month for 2009, an increase of \$20 from 2008. In addition, seniors with 30 to 39 quarters of coverage, and certain disabled persons with 30 or more quarters of coverage, will pay a premium of \$244 in 2009, compared to \$233 in 2008.

<sup>[1]</sup> These changes include the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution (2003), Medicare Modernization Act (2003), and the Deficit Reduction Act (2006). More recently, the Tax Relief and Health Care Act (2006), the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Extension Act (2007), and the Medicare

## Anishinabee Art

Austen Brauker from Peacemaking was asked to write this letter as part of an initiative to help promote our Anishinaabe culture through the arts. "I am a firm believer that Anishinaabe art is a beautiful thing that helps on many different levels to build personal pride, bring peace, increase tribal identity and aid in spirituality, to name but a few positive teachings," said Austen. "Several community members have come forward to offer their services in helping our adult and youth members and descendants to build their dance regalia. Others have volunteered to teach crafts and skills such as making different kinds of Anishinaabe items like drums, dreamcatchers and baskets. You are all invited to be a part of this movement toward cultural awareness as participants and leaders, learning together and sharing our gifts with one another in a positive way. As you may know, building dance regalia takes a lot of time, energy and finances. We hope to ease those burdens. Those who are interested in making their dance regalia or learning other crafts will be helped out with the financial obstacles. A portion of the cost will be deferred. Participants will be asked to pay for anywhere between one quarter and one half of the cost of their materials, the rest will be covered by other sources. If you want to sign up to be a part of this there will be certain obligations. You can't just get your materials and not be a part of the teaching process. You will commit to being present and to helping others as is the Anishinaabe way of education. If you are interested, please contact the Cultural Preservation Department or the Peacemaking/Probation Department (398-2240). You can send a response by e-mail as well. Thanks. [abrauker@lrboi.com](mailto:abrauker@lrboi.com) Chi Miigwetch. Austen J. Brauker."

## Foot and Nail Clinic

Foot and nail care is available by appointment in the Manistee Tribal Health Clinic and Muskegon office. Home visits are available to those who have difficulty with mobility or transportation. If you have any of the following issues, please call to schedule an appointment:

- Diabetics
- People with thickened, difficult to cut toenails
- People who have difficulty cutting their own toenails
- People with circulation or sensation problems

Contact Holly Davis R.N., M.S.N. Diabetic Educator/  
Community Health Nurse at 231-398-6610  
to schedule your **free** appointment

Looking for a better job? Need help finding a job?

Please check the program descriptions at [www.lrboi.com](http://www.lrboi.com)  
Department of Commerce  
Applications available on the LRBOI Website  
Or by calling 1-888-723-8288  
  
Working to create opportunities for skill development and employment, to improve the general welfare of the Tribe and its citizens.

- The Department of Commerce administers the **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM!**  
The program includes:
- Internship for College Students-including wage or grant
  - Employer Incentive Rebate Program
  - Skill Development and Training Opportunities
  - Career Assistance Voucher Program

The Department of Commerce has partnered with Area Agencies such as:  
**MI Works!**  
To ensuring that Members can access job seeker services where they live.

**L.R.B.O.I. Toll Free Job Hotline 1-866-556-5660**



Attention Akj Maadizwin Lot Owners  
Muschigon Construction, LLC is now available to construct your new Turn Key Home.  
Muschigon Construction offers a variety of pre drawn custom home plans. Let us help you through the whole construction process from pre planning to the final finish, including financial assistance.  
We can make building your new home a wonderful experience.  
Trust Mushigon Construction... Your project\* Your Construction Company  
Iso: Information available on Section #184 Indian home loans.

294 River Street  
Manistee, Michigan 49660  
Phone: 231-398-0800  
Fax: 231-398-0802

PORT CITY



GRILLE

318 River Street  
Manistee, Michigan 49660  
(231) 398-9448

Mon-Fri 7am to 2pm  
Sat 8am-2pm  
Closed Sundays  
(serving breakfast all day on Sun)

**Muschigon Construction Board Openings**

The Tribal Ogema, Larry Romanelli, is seeking Tribal Members interested in serving on the Muschigon Construction Board. One of the vacancies requires 2 years of construction project management experience. There are currently two seats open on the board. If interested, please submit a letter of interest to the Tribal Ogema's office.



Shirley M. Brauker  
*Moon Bear Pottery and Indian Arts*  
  
She can be reached at  
[moonbear@cbpu.com](mailto:moonbear@cbpu.com)  
  
or you can visit her website  
<http://www.cbpu.com/moonbear>





## A Turkey for your Table!

Dish out the Thanksgiving fun with this construction paper turkey craft. You can keep kids busy while the bird is cooking and finish up with a cute centerpiece for the table.



What you'll need:

2 toilet paper tubes

Brown construction paper

Yellow construction paper

Glue

Scissors

How to make it:



Trace around your child's hand on a piece of white construction paper. Note: You may wish to trace a larger area around your child's hand to make the turkey feathers bigger and also make it easier for your child to cut out. Cut out the pattern.



Paint the hand pattern with different colors of paints.

Let the paint dry.



Cut one of the toilet paper tubes in half. (You will only need one piece)



Cut out brown construction paper to fit around the two toilet paper tubes and staple the paper onto the tubes.



Staple the two tubes together, the shorter one on top of the longer one.



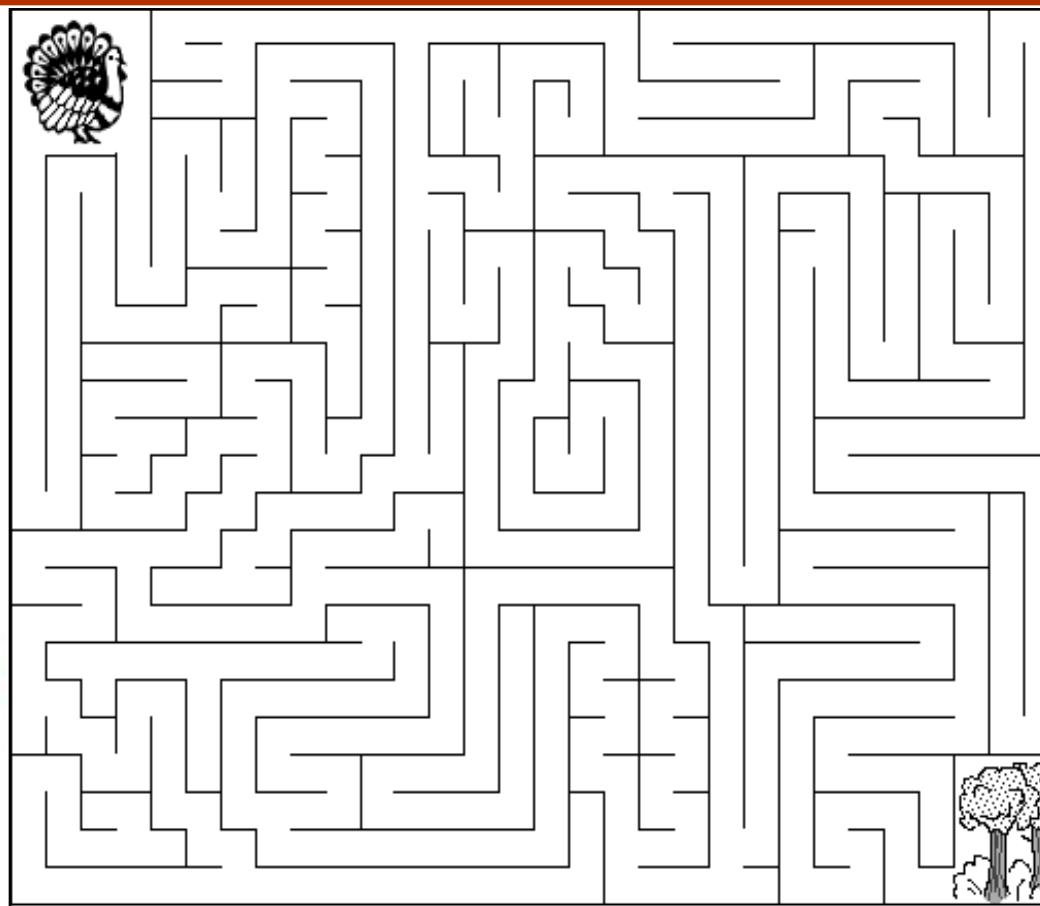
Cut out a beak and some feet out from the yellow construction paper, a gobbler out of red construction paper, and eyes out of the white and black construction paper.



Attach the eyes, beak, feet, and gobbler to the tubes with glue. (See photo)



Staple the feathers to the back of the tubes when the feathers are dry.



Laughter is mental, laughter is emotional, laughter is physical and laughter is spiritual. Laughter helps us find balance.



If we get too angry, laughter will turn that emotion in a balanced direction. If we have a mental picture of someone who is too strong, laughter will help ease the tension. If the body is stressed, laughter will release natural relaxants into our muscles and our nervous system. Laughter often changes our attitude. We need to lighten up and laugh more.

**Great Spirit,  
teach me to laugh**



cranberry

pumpkin

gravy

dressing

squash

harvest

family

thanksgiving

holiday

feast

turkey

pie

friends

yams

potatoes



## Happy Anniversary

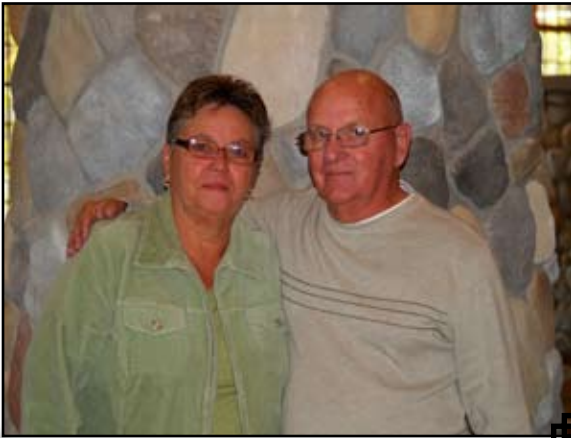
Congratulations Pat and Bob Ruiter on your 50th Wedding Anniversary on October 4th. May you have many more wonderful Anniversaries together.

Kimberly, Scott, Breanna and Joshua

## Congratulations to Linda!

Congratulations to Linda Andre, Senior Marketing Manager at the Little River Casino/Resort! Linda started back to school in 2004 going part time to Ferris State University while working. She finished in August 2008 and now has her Bachelors Degree in Marketing. She graduated with a 3.58 average. Good Job! We're all proud of you – Public Affairs

Pat and Bob Ruiter will be celebrating their 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary; they were married in Ferrysburg, Michigan on October 4, 1958 at Christian reform church. Their reception was held at the Owasippe Boy Scout Camp in Whitehall Michigan. Their children are hosting a dinner at Sam's Joint in Muskegon, Michigan on October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2008. They have 3-children 1 son, and 2 daughter and 5 grandchildren 1-granddaughter and 4-grandsons. CONGRATULATIONS BOB AND PAT!



Happy Birthday to my daughters  
Melissa and Brianna Patricio!!

Love you Both, Dad

**Happy Birthday  
Alan King  
From Your Family**



**Hooray! Hooray!**

**Katelyn Burkhardt is having a Birthday!**

Wishing a great Big 3rd Birthday to our little "Peanut" on November 10th! Lots of love, hugs, and kisses

-Love Auntie and Uncle

November 5<sup>th</sup>  
Happy 18th Birthday Gabe

November 6<sup>th</sup>  
Happy 21st Birthday Phil

You both make a Grandmother very proud.

Keep up the good work  
and know that you are loved!

Love, Grandma Julia



**Happy Birthday**

Happy Birthday Uncle Mavin – Love Bender & Kateri

Happy Birthday Barb – Mike, Melanie kids

Happy Birthday Terry – Uncle Mike & family



Phillip T. Santos Jr.

Happy 21st Birthday

"Ruffled Feathers"

Your strength of mind, courage and  
character are a blessing

to this Earth

I love you very much and want

you to know how proud

you've made us all!

Love, Mom



Gabriel L. Santos

You've made it!

Happy 18th Birthday Noodin

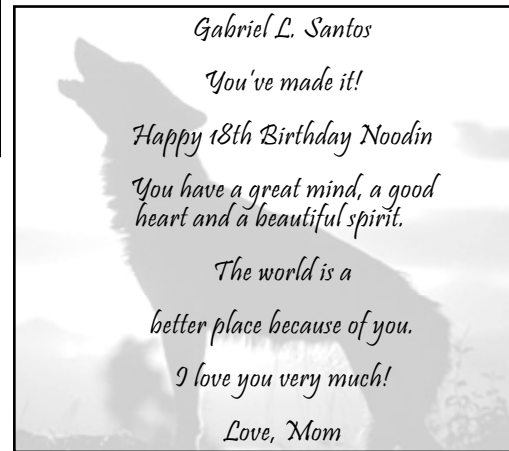
You have a great mind, a good  
heart and a beautiful spirit.

The world is a

better place because of you.

I love you very much!

Love, Mom



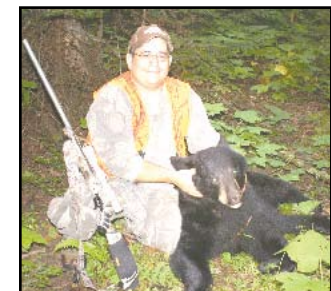
## Enrollment Process for new Tribal Identification Cards

The Enrollment Department started issuing on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2008 new Tribal Identification Cards. These new cards now have two new line items. The card shows the place where the person was born as well as an Expiration Date. The card is good for five (5) years, from the date the card is issued and then the card will have to be renewed. The Tribal Member will have a new picture added to this card.

Steps

1. The New Tribal Identification Card will be issued free of charge the first time.
2. The Second card and any other cards after that will have a charge of \$5.00.
3. Any person living in Michigan will have to come into the office, or at the Membership Meetings to receive this new I.D. Card. The reason for this is that they need to update their picture.
4. Any person living outside the state will be issued a new card upon request without a picture free of charge. Again this is only for the first card. After the first card, a charge of \$5.00 will be required.
5. If the member has a picture on file now, this will be the picture that will be used for their new I.D. card, this is only for Tribal Members living outside the state..

## Sgt. Robles gets Bear!



LRBOI Conservation Officer Sgt. Robert Robles Jr got a black bear this month on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September. It weighed in at 200 (live weight) and 148 (dressed). Congrats Sarge!

## Native Sturgeon Release in Manistee

The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians Natural Resources Department scheduled the 5<sup>th</sup> annual 'Nmé (Lake Sturgeon) Release Ceremony from the Streamside Rearing Facility on the Manistee River on Saturday, September 20th.

The ceremony this year included a traditional Anishinabeg drum ceremony along with tours and informational posters about lake sturgeon and the facility. The day included presentations of historical and cultural use of sturgeon, the current rehabilitation projects, and giveaways including bumper stickers and smoked sturgeon for people to taste. The event concluded with the release of sturgeon into the Big Manistee River.

Sturgeon have historically been utilized by Native people from the Great Lakes as a source of food. Since sturgeon in Michigan are rare, the smoked sturgeon served on Saturday was from harvestable populations outside of the state.

The release was held at the Streamside Rearing Facility, located at the U.S. Forest Service Rainbow Bend access site on the Big Manistee River, on Saturday, September 20<sup>th</sup> from 2-4 pm.

This unique event celebrates a widely recognized Natural Resources success story of a streamside rearing facility that helps the restoration of a rare Michigan native species. This process, developed by LRBOI and Northern Environmental is now being used in four other locations across the Great Lakes.



*In loving memory  
of  
Mark Bowen and  
Kathy Bowen*



# Currents

You can find this and many other issues at [lrboi.com](http://lrboi.com)

*Megwa Ezhiweback*



*Bashkakodini-Giizis (Freezing Moon)*  
November 2008 Vol. 5 Issue 11



## *LRBOI Youth Participate in an Afternoon of Sailing and Science on Suttons Bay*



Sailing under short rig in blustery conditions.



Keeping good look out!



Stephanie returns to the Schoolship!

On September 16, 2008 twenty LRBOI youth joined staff from the Education (Yvonne Parsons) and the Natural Resources Department staff (Stephanie Ogren and Marty Holtgren) on a half-day sail in Sutton's Bay on the schooner Inland Seas. It was a blustery afternoon with the winds about 20 knots, and gusts to 30. We reached sailing speeds of 9.5 knots. Students participated in work stations which included weather, science and sailing stations where students were actually able to steer the 77 ft long schooner. The science stations included water chemistry, plankton identification, and a fisheries station. Students were able to complete all the sampling necessary even with the high winds. One of the highlights of the day was the lifting of the sails, when the schooner instantly surged forward by the power of the wind. Another was the setting of an otter trawl and capturing different fish species (stickleback, rock bass, goby, and sculpin). This was another successful collaboration between the Education Department and Natural Resources Department by providing a unique opportunity to Tribal youth. The Department's are hopeful that this will increase interest in the aquatic sciences and promote future education and careers in this

important field.

Inland Seas Education Association (ISEA) is a non-profit organization whose mission is to help people of all ages experience the science and spirit of the Great Lakes through shipboard and on-shore programs. The knowledge gained through these experiences will provide the leadership, understanding and commitment needed for the long-term stewardship of the Great Lakes.

Funding for this trip was provided by the Michigan Sea Grant Program, LRBOI Education Department and LRBOI Natural Resources Department.

Student Participants:

Jalissa and Joselyn Cabarrubia, Maayingen and Kewayden Brauker, Henry and Darby Nummerdor, Christine and Ashley Verheek, Heaven and Sage Richardson, Jacob Campbell, Kali Van Aelst, Swan and Raven Lewis, Wabanung Bussey, MacKenzie Bramble, Hannah Sandel, Violet Holden, Andrew (Blu) Lawrence, Andre Neebnagezhik.

